

MR. E. S. MILLER

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW

"A PANTHER IS A BLACK CAT"
EXTREMIST MATTERS

- 1 - Mr. A. J. Nelson
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

October 29, 1971

(Miss A. Butler)

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Miss B. Dorsey
- 1 - Mr. H. E. Helgeson

This is review of captioned book published 1971 by William Morrow and Company, Incorporated, New York, New York. Book is being placed in Bureau Library.

Book *By* *No loc. E*
Author is Reginald Major, a Negro male. Due to a lack of background data concerning the author, it is not possible to definitely identify him in Bureau files. However, Bureau files disclose that a Reginald Major, Chicago, Illinois, in 1948 was a member of the Young Progressives of America (YPA) and a member in 1949 of the Socialist Youth League (SYL). YPA was a communist front group and SYL was cited by Attorney General as coming within purview of Executive Order 9835. Bureau files further disclose that Reginald W. Major of San Francisco, California (where author recently employed) was the father of David Robert Major reported to be a member of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in San Francisco in 1968.

The book attempts to set forth a chronological history of the BPP and contains limited background data concerning national BPP leaders. It is quite apparent the author is very sympathetic to the BPP and its activities. For example, when talking of a BPP leader's threat to kill the President, the author says this individual "was using rhetoric." The author is critical of the police claiming they are racists, that they use unnecessary force and harass blacks. He claims it is impossible for blacks to get justice and concludes that blacks will civilize the jungle which is America.

The FBI and the Director are mentioned in the book as follows:

EX-115 REC-38

62-46855-986

Page 24 tells of an FBI raid on Panther headquarters in Chicago in connection with efforts to arrest a fugitive.

- ① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
- 1 - 105-165706 (BPP)

HEH:acs/ekw (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

61 NOV 18 1971

5 NOV 15 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "THE PANTHER IS A BLACK CAT"

Page 64 mentions FBI participation in search for Robert Williams, black revolutionary fugitive who fled to Cuba.

On page 179 the author mentions that the Director has stated on repeated occasions that black nationalist groups (the Panthers in particular) constitute a serious threat to internal security.

On page 219 the author states, "In October, 1967, the Panthers did not look too much like the threat to internal security that J. Edgar Hoover finds them."

Page 247, in speaking of the trial in Chicago, Illinois, of BPP leader Bobby Seale and others presided over by Judge Julius Hoffman, the author states, "Both the judge and the Government witnesses subjected the defense to a unified wall of opposition, and the entire trial was conducted in a courtroom filled with marshals, surrounded by Federal security troops and infiltrated with FBI Agents."

On page 271 the author talks of the increase in violence in this country and states, "Much of this violence is the direct result of national policies; and police, who ostensibly fight crime, help to contribute to the figures. The tone for police departments is set in many instances by the FBI, which in numerous ways is both racist and right wing. J. Edgar Hoover, despite evidence to the contrary, has repeatedly asserted that black militance is a major cause of social unrest."

The entire book is best described as a defense of black revolutionaries in general and the Panthers in particular. It is extremely slanted and the author's sympathy for these black radicals is readily apparent.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : *[Signature]*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 11/4/71

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 6/25/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Students & the
Law" by PETER M. SANDMAN. *NY*

REC-18. 62-46855-987

EX-100

NOV 9 1971

*1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library.
11-5-71.
AMB*

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj

(3)

NOV 11 1971



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11/11/71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "A SEARCH FOR JUSTICE"
BY JOHN SEIGENTHALER
BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

Captioned book is published by Aurora Publishers, Inc.,
Nashville, Tennessee. Contributors to the book are identified as John
Hemphill of the Washington Bureau staff of "The New York Times"; Frank
Ritter, City Editor of "The Nashville Tennessean"; and James Squires, a
Nieman Fellow in journalism at Harvard University.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Author Seigenthaler is on the Director's Special Correspondents
List. He is a former Administrative Assistant to the late Senator
Robert F. Kennedy and served in the Department of Justice when Kennedy
became Attorney General. The last correspondence shown in file with
Seigenthaler, from the Director, was 12/20/63 when Mr. Hoover thanked
him for a complimentary editorial of the Director which appeared in "The
Nashville Tennessean."

Bufiles disclose no information identifiable with Hemphill or
Ritter. However, Squires came to our attention in October, 1968, as an
Assistant Editor of "The Nashville Tennessean," who was then covering

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

- 1 - Mr. Dalbey
- 1 - Mr. Bates
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - M. A. Jones

Attention Book Review Unit

17 NOV 15 1971
CONTINUED - OVER

58 NOV 12 1971

PRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo
RE: "A SEARCH FOR JUSTICE"

the investigation of James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.. There is no derogatory information in files identifiable with Squires.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

The theme of "A Search for Justice" is that the American criminal trial system has developed serious weaknesses which are urgently in need of reform. To illustrate this thesis, the author has chosen three widely publicized trials, 1) the New Orleans, Louisiana, trial of Clay Shaw for conspiracy to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy; 2) the Memphis, Tennessee, trial of James Earl Ray for the assassination of Dr. King; and 3) the Los Angeles, California, trial of Sirhan Sirhan for the assassination of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Author Seigenthaler contends that these trials were often "contrary to the public interest" and belief that the American system of justice "...has built-in procedures that emphasize that the rights of the accused be protected" is a "myth."

According to Seigenthaler's reasoning, Shaw should never have been tried in the criminal justice system since the evidence against him did not even justify his indictment; the trial of Ray raised more questions than it answered concerning the accused and his crime; and that only Sirhan's sanity (not his guilt) was at issue and this could have been resolved without a trial.

Seigenthaler raises a number of other procedural questions concerning each of these trials but the thrust of his argument is much akin to those criticizing the advocate system of American trial procedure. In short, this point of view argues that the advocate system is not designed to bring out the essential purpose of a trial--the truth.

A subsidiary complaint running through the book is that unwarranted restrictions of the press by the courts have often prevented the public from learning the truth of issues involved in trials. The author emphasizes this complaint in his discussion of the Ray case. He claims: "The court ignored the momentous national concern that resided in the unasked question--who, if anyone, conspired with James Earl Ray?" Citing a "remarkable set of coincidences that existed" in the Ray case, Seigenthaler repeatedly suggests that insufficient explanation of these "coincidences" has led many to believe that Ray was part of a conspiracy to kill Dr. King. It is noted that all of the "coincidences" identified by the author came to our attention during the investigation of this assassination. These were given intense

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo
RE: "A SEARCH FOR JUSTICE"

and complete investigative attention and not a shred of evidence was ever developed to indicate that Ray conspired with anyone in his assassination of Dr. King.

REFERENCE TO FBI:

The FBI and the Director are mentioned frequently throughout the book, particularly with regard to the discussion of the Ray trial. These references are not critical, and, for the most part, are consistent with our investigative involvement in the Ray case and indirectly (through the Lee Harvey Oswald case) to the Shaw trial.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SD/GCM

TECH/IFM
CWB
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FEIT
7

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11-19-71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS

CR
You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Quotations from Chairman Jesus"
compiled by David Kirk, foreword by
Daniel Berrigan. Bantam paperback,
\$1.25; publication date, December, 1971
2. "The Stalemate Machine" by Daniel
Ellsberg. Touchstone paperback, \$2.95
(Simon and Schuster); publication
date, November, 1971

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jvl
(5)

NOTE:

Books requested by Acting Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-100

REC 9

62-46855-989

19 NOV 19 1971

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Holmes _____
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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 11/16/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (80-715) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
 BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Minneapolis dated
 10/13/71.

We are forwarding under separate cover one
 copy of the following book:

"1971 Desk Copy Edition, Federal Rules of
 Criminal Procedure and Appellate Procedure"

The aforementioned book is published by the
 West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, and was
 obtained without charge.

3 - Bureau (62-720-D)
 (1 - Package Copy) (RM)
 1 - Minneapolis

WAA:ras
 (4)

Book rec'd 11-22-71.
 Carded by Bu. Lib.
 Charged Permanently
 To NIS (SA. AT Decked)
 Dom. Intel. Div.
 A. B.

EX-101

REC-2 62-46855-990

NOV 19 1971

RESEARCH SECTION
 A. B.

Approved: 57 DEC 1 1971
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

File 12-6-71 Amb

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/29/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "By Any Means Necessary" by Malcolm X, edited by G. Breitman. Pathfinder Press, New York; paper, \$1.95
2. "Up From Within: Today's New Black Leaders" by George R. Metcalf. McGraw-Hill, New York; \$7.95
3. "White Niggers of America: The Precocious Autobiography of a Quebec 'Terrorist'" by Pierre Vallieres. Translated by Joan Pinkham. Monthly Review Press, New York; \$7.50

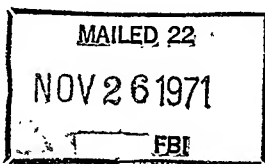
1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review)(G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:rlc
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

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EX-100

REC-15 62-46855-991

19 NOV 29 1971

TJS/ELR

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Amb

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : *Jhm*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 11/30/71

SUBJECT: *Jhm*
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 11/19/71, & 11/29/71.

th Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Quotations from Chairman Jesus" by Daniel Berrigan. *Up From Within: Today's New Black Leaders* by GEORGE R. METCALF. *PUBLICATION*

U.S.A
ReBulet dated 8/17/71 requesting NYO to purchase 1 copy of "DANIEL ELLSBERG on the Pentagon and Vietnam Policy" by Dr. DANIEL ELLSBERG publisher Dell; this August 1971 the publisher and title of aforementioned book was changed. Present publisher is SIMON and SCHUSTER and current title is "The Stalemate Machine" as stated in Bulet 11/19/71.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *3/23/82* BY *SP2ADN/ky*

REC- 36

62-46855-992

DEC 2 1971

*2 Encl. Carded
by + filed in Bu.
Library. 12-2-71
AmB.*

SO
ENCLOSURE

- (2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION



5010-108

54 DEC 9 1971 Buy Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

65-74060-
100-448680-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 12/2/71

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBULEts 7/3/69, 8/18/71, 10/15/71, 11/19/71
& 11/29/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Bonds: An American Family" by ROBERT M. WILLIAMS. "By Any Means Necessary" by MALCOLM X. "White Niggers of America: The Precocious Autobiography of a Quebec 'Terroist'" by PIERRE VALLIERES.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "The Stalemate Machine" by DANIEL ELLSBERG, book will be published and released on or about 2/15/72. NYO will attempt to obtain a copy upon release.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" by BENJAMIN GOODMAN, is out of print and efforts by NYO to obtain a copy from local bookstores has proved to be negative. NYO will remain alert to obtain a copy.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "The Battle for Cairo, Illinois" by CHARLES KOEN is set for publication and release on or about 3/72. NYO will attempt to obtain a copy upon release.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "The Making of Black Revolutionaries: A Personal History" by JAMES FORMAN, U.S.A. is set for publication and release on or about 2/72. NYO will attempt to obtain a copy upon release.

Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 3)
New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

DEC 13 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46855-993

1 - Miss A. M. Butler
12/13/71

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Thirty Years of Treason" edited by Eric Bentley. The Viking Press, New York; 1020 pages; \$20.00; available now *Rec'd 12-17-71 AMB*
2. "Notes of a Processed Brother" by Donald Reeves. Pantheon, New York; \$6.95; 1/20/72 *Rec'd 12-17-71 AMB*

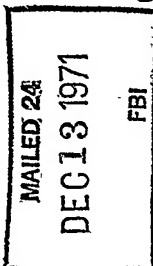
- 1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Branigan)
- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:at
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested for reference purposes by Section Chief W.A. Branigan, Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book concerns excerpts from "the record" -- the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings, 1938-1968. Book #2 requested by SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to racial matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Miller, E.S. _____
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REC-28 62-46855-994

TJS/ELR

3 DEC 14 1971

5 DEC 21 1971

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Los Angeles

12/10/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

File 12-23-71
"Power on the Right" by William W. Turner (former FBI agent), Ramparts Press, Berkeley, California (to be distributed by Nash Publishing, Los Angeles, California); \$5.95; available now. (Obtain as soon as possible.)

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
1 -
- GC/TDR*

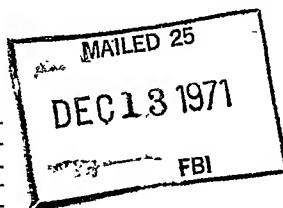
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AMB:rlc RLC
(7)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book, by William W. Turner (former FBI agent), reportedly is a scathing expose of right-wing elements in America from the Ku Klux Klan and the Minute-men to more subtle right-wing Washington lobbying organizations. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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REC-28

62-46855-995

EX-117

TJS/ELR

3 DEC 14 1971

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TJS/ELR

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 12/13/71

FROM : *nmf*
SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) (P)

SUBJECT:

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PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Detroit letter, 10/28/71; and Bureau routing slip
received at Detroit, 11/12/71.

Efforts to locate material requested at logical
local outlets negative as of 12/8/71. ("THE NIGGER CYCLE")

Efforts continuing.

2 - Bureau (RM) *1 retained*
2 - Detroit *720/D*
JWB/ah *AmB*
(4)

Publication

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EX-100

REC-51

62-46855-996

3 DEC 15 1971

60 DEC 27 1971

F444

RESEARCH SECTION



1 - Miss A. M. Butler

asa
ST
SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

12/17/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

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**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd.
12-23-71
Ames

"No Cause for Indictment--An Autopsy of Newark" by Ronald Porambo. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New York; \$8.95; October, 1971

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(G.C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

mca
AMB:at/tlp *tlp*
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Racial Matters General. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

EX-115

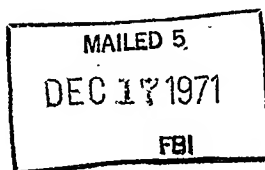
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REC-4

62-46855-997

NO DEC 20 1971

TJS/ELR



67 DEC 27 1971

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Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 12/15/71

ReBulet, 12/13/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "Thirty Years of Treason" edited by ERIC BENTLEY and "Notes of a Processed Brother" by DONALD REEVES.

N.Y.

EX-100 REC-48

62-46855-998

2 Encls. carded by
+ filed in Bu. Library
12-20-71 Amb.

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encs. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:lwt
(3)

22 DEC 20 1971



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 12/21/71

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/17/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "No Cause for
Indictment--An Autopsy of Newark" by RONALD ~~X~~ORAMBO.

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1 Encl. carded by &
filed in Bu. Library
12-23-71
Amb.

ENCLOSURE-115

REC-48

62-46855-999

3 DEC 23 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)



5010-108

30 JAN 5 1972

F253

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 12/20/71

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-New) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

OO: Bureau

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles, 12/10/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book
entitled, "Power on the Right" by WILLIAM W. TURNER (former
FBI Agent).

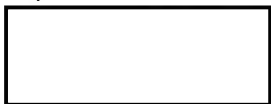
No further action is being taken by Los Angeles in
this matter at this time.

COPY RETAINED IN
PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (AM)
- 1 - Los Angeles

LOB/mlh
(4)

Place 1c in



JAN 4 1972

JAN 4 1972

JAN 7 1972

PERM. REC. UNIT

RESEARCH SECTION

DEC 22 1971

Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Chicago (66-3705)

12/28/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one set of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark the volumes to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 1-13-78 Amb.
***"Ebony Pictorial History of Black America"
(deluxe, slip-cased set of three volumes):
Johnson Publishing Company, 1820 South
Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616;
\$27.95 per set. (Xerox of a coupon is
enclosed to help identify the set desired).**

Enclosure

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(Atkinson)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bjn
(6) *bjn*

NOTE:

Set of books being obtained at request of SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The set of books will be retained in the Extremist Section for ready reference purposes.

REC 25

62-46855-1001

DEC 28 1971

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57 JAN 7 1972

TJS/ELR

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*EX-115
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per [unclear]*

TJS/ELR

*JMS
Amb.*

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/5/72

Director, FBI (62-46355)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

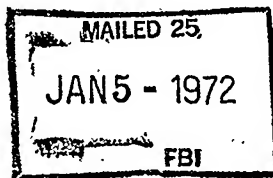
Rec'd 1-13-72 amb.
"Dick Gregory's Political Handbook" by Dick Gregory.
Harper & Row, New York; \$6.95; January, 1972

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:tlp tlp
AMB:tlp
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review re racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.



REC-22 62-46855-1002

JAN 6 1972

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TJS
50 JAN 12 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-117

607
JMS
AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

DATE: 1/6/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is
one copy of the book "1971 Yearbook on International
Communist Affairs".

Book

X-117

1 Encl. retained in
Research Section.

3 - Bureau (RM) Dom. Intell. Div.
1 - Package 1-10-72
1 - San Francisco Amb.
RSB/see
(4)

REC-15

62-46855-1003

20 JAN 10 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

60 JAN 17 1972



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, two copies of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

*See 2cc
1-21-72
JMB*
"The Double-Cross System, in the War of 1939-1945" by J. C. Masterman. Yale University Press; \$6.95; February 16, 1972 (hard-cover edition)

- 1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review)
(W.A. Branigan/Clough)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jv1
(6)

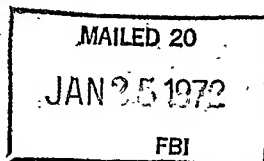
NOTE:

Book requested by SA H. D. Clough, Jr., Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use.

EX-104

REC 20 62-46855-1004

JAN 25 1972



TJS/ELR

note

AMB

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

55 JAN 28 1972 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/18/72

FROM : T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"NEVER AGAIN"
BY RABBI MEIR KAHANE
RESEARCH MATTER

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. J. McDonnell
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Miss M. M. Chamberlain

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

"Never Again," referring to the enigmatic meekness of the millions of Jews who died in German concentration camps, was written by the founder and National Director of the militant Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane. The book is a blueprint for "Jewish Power," castigating Jews for their failure to keep Jewry in tact; for their self-destructive and futile preoccupation with trying to woo and win the gentile; for preoccupation with the rights of others, to the detriment of Jews; and for denying their children the chance to be Jews because of their (the parents) frantic search for the status and symbols of materialism. Kahane advocates a militant American Jewry, some formed into vigilante squads to protect Jews in crime-ridden areas, and all armed and ready to handle any aggressors--real or imagined. He points to dangers from the Left and Right, pinpointing the Right as offering to the American Jew an impending "fascist" pogrom to be condoned by the American people as another was condoned by the German people who, under the right circumstances, voted Hitler into power. As an answer, he counsels a back-to-Israel movement for all who can leave. For those who can't, he recommends working with non-Jewish groups for the sole advancement of Jewry. Kahane's book is dangerously nationalistic, ethnically insulting, and politically divisive. Kahane, presently on the Administrative Index, founded the Jewish Defense League in 1968 and has been arrested numerous times for rioting and violent demonstrations in which he and his group have been engaged, particularly against Soviet diplomatic personnel in his efforts to have Soviet Jewry freely immigrate to Israel. Kahane is presently on probation for five years stemming from his conviction in July, 1971, for violation of the Gun Control Act, investigated by the Treasury

MC:jan
(10)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
136 JAN 24 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

55 JAN 26 1972

105-207795

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-207795-154

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

Department. Because of the investigation of the group's plot to bomb the Soviet Mission and a further plot to launch a sniper attack against the Soviet Embassy, Bureau keeping close watch on Kahane's location and activities. No reference in book to Director or FBI and no record in files of publisher, Nash Publishing Corporation in Los Angeles, California.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

JKS

RS

EM

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

DETAILS:

Review of the Book

Pointedly referring to the enigmatic epic when millions of European Jews walked into German ovens, "Never Again," which should have been titled, "A Blueprint for Jewish Power," is a very militant book written by the founder and National Director of the extremist Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane.

The book is an indictment of yesterday's and today's World Jewry for its contribution to the public image of the Jew as a meek, beaten, bloodied, and peculiarly masochistic scapegoat for history's politically repressed and economically deprived. It is a castigation of American Jews for their obsession with success and its status symbols; for their maudlin concern for the rights of all but Jews that will ultimately lead only to enhancing anti-Semitism; for their continuous strivings to gain the respect, acceptance, and "love" of gentiles; and for their failure to recognize that in their costly search for such elusive "trivia," they forfeit theirs and their children's Jewishness. And their children, neither Jews nor gentiles, seek their identities in drugs, leftist causes, and terrorist bombs.

The book is what Kahane hopes will be a literary bottle of starch for Jewish spines. It is a cultural and religious clarion call to all Jews to expend their attention, money, talents, power, and love exclusively on Jews; to educate and train their children in Jewry; and to return to the faith of their father, Abraham, and become--at all costs--Jews.

Like a Yiddish Frantz Fanon, author of "The Wretched of the Earth" and initiator of black violence against colonialism, Kahane has written a call to arms for all Jews to learn the art

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

of self-defense, to achieve proficiency in firearms, to man their homes with trained marksmen and weapons, and, through vigilante squads, protect the helpless Jews in crime-ridden areas or any other areas where Jews are threatened. "If thy brother smite thee," smitehim back! counsels Kahane, for regardless of what the softened Jewish liberals say, the strong respect only the strong. "The best laid plans of mouse-like men," warns Kahane, "usually go awry."

Kahane has belabored the need for Jewish self-respect as a preliminary to all dealings with all men and, as Hamlet said, "it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Kahane denudes the American Jew of his Americanism by claiming that the "melting pot" is but a myth, for it has not and will never assimilate the Jew. Right now, claims the "prophet Meir," forces on the Left, with the help of some foolish and misguided Jews--by whom all Jews will be judged when the "fascist" chips are down--have created perilous conditions among the thousands of Rightist Jew-haters in the United States that point directly to a rapidly approaching pogrom. And this pogrom will follow conditions and a public apathy that will duplicate those which occurred in Germany in the 1930s. "Never Again!" Whatever Americans may pretend, writes Kahane, this is the home of no Jew. The more the Jew defends the civil rights of others--black and white--the more he jeopardizes Judaism. For all Jews who can, return to Israel! For all who can't, invest your money in the homeland and invest your skills in coalescing with such non-Jewish individuals and groups that can in some way--today or tomorrow--aid the cause of Jewry. Start with the plight of the Soviet Jew! With an eye on the anti-Sovietism of the American Middle Western political bloc, engage in militant, publicized demonstrations against Soviet diplomatic personnel and force the President of the United States--soon to be in a rocking boat on a choppy political sea--to take steps to free Russian Jewry.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

Kahane's book is un-American, nationalistic, and extremely dangerous. In kicking over the "melting pot," Kahane ridicules America's proven guarantees of freedom for the thousands of "tired" and "poor" that streamed to this country from Europe's "teeming" shores. He is contemptuous of the innumerable members of his own religious and ethnic background who put their faith and trust in democratic ideals, and he slings mud on the sparkling threads they have woven into the political, economic, and social fabric of this country. He insults the intelligence and integrity of the American people by charging that, with so little provocation, they grin malevolently as they plot a Hitlerish pogrom. Such a book as this serves no purpose but to further divide the "House" against itself.

The Author

Kahane, who is presently on the Administrative Index, is National Director of the Jewish Defense League, which he founded in 1968. Kahane and members of his group have been arrested on numerous occasions for rioting and for acts of violence committed during demonstrations, mostly in support of Soviet Jewry. In September, 1971, he warned the Soviets that the Jewish Defense League would "kill two Soviet diplomats for every Jew that dies in a Soviet labor camp."

During the summer of 1971, the Jewish Defense League ran a training camp in the Catskill Mountains called Camp Jedel, where Jewish youths were taught to handle firearms and instructed in military drill and the art of self-defense.

Kahane is currently on probation for five years as a result of his conviction in July, 1971, for violation of the Gun Control Act, investigated by the Treasury Department. This organization also was investigated in connection with a plot to bomb the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. The Bureau is keeping a close watch on Kahane and his activities because of a new plot of the League to launch a sniper attack against the Soviet Embassy.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

In September, 1971, Kahane, at that time in Tel Aviv, advised that he was going to set up a world headquarters in Jerusalem and would divide his time between Israel and the United States.

Bureau References

There are no references to the Director or the Bureau in Kahane's book; nor are there any references in Bureau files to the publisher, the Nash Publishing Corporation, Los Angeles, California.

EM

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

1/11/72

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/5/72.

Jan At
Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "Dick Gregory's
Political Primer" by DICK GREGORY.

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - NY (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
20 JAN 18 1972

61 JAN 20 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 M A, M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235)

1/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 9-20-73*
Rec'd 4-21-74
Rec'd 6-22-72
1. "The Black Panthers" by Murray Kempton. Dutton, New York; \$6.95; March, 1972
 2. "An American Death" by Gerold Frank. Doubleday, New York; \$10; April, 1972
 3. "Eat of Me: I Am the Savoir" by Arnold Kemp. Morrow, New York; cost not known; April, 1972
 4. "The Black Preacher" by Charles Hamilton. Morrow, New York; cost not known; April, 1972

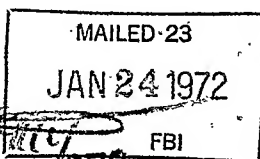
- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore) *BCM*
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____



54 JAN 31 1972

EX-104

REC-60

62-46855-1005

16 JAN 25 1972

TSS/ELR

TSS/ELR

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. S. Miller
1 - M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/24/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division:

Rec'd 2-7-72
2 cc Smb
1. "Real Personages of Mother Goose" by Katherine E. Thomas. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., New York; \$5.95 (2 copies).

2. "The News Twisters" by Edith Effron. Nash Publishing Company, Los Angeles; \$7.95 (2 copies). (By 5-1 Form, dated 1/6/72, Bureau questioned whether, as subscriber to "Combat," free copy of book could be obtained. Bureau desires above two copies, regardless of decision regarding free copy.)

1 - Mr. M. R. Row, 6221 IB

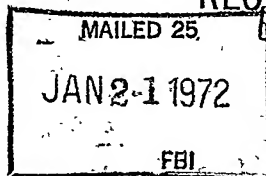
AMB:crc
(6) CRC

NOTE:

Books requested by Acting Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. One copy of each book will be retained by Assistant Director E. S. Miller, Domestic Intelligence Division.

REC-39

62-46855-1006



19 JAN 26 1972

TJS/ELZ

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. ^{BOOK} "What Black Politicians Are Saying" by Dr. Nathan Wright, Senator Edward Brooke, et al. Hawthorn, New York; cost nor publication date known.
2. ^{BOOK} "Dick Gregory's Election Handbook" by Dick Gregory. Harper & Row, New York; \$6.95; January, 1972.
3. ^{BOOK} "Liberating Our White Ghetto" by Joseph Barndt. Augsburg; \$2.95; February, 1972.
4. ^{BOOK} "White Uses of Black in America" by Dan Lacy. Atheneum; \$7.95; February 14, 1972.

Extremist Intelligence Section

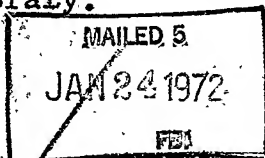
(Route through for review) (G. C. Moore) GCM

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:deb
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

4 FEB 3 1972

TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 31 1972

TJS/ELR

AMB

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

157-8455-

94-62824-

100-440423-

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

1/26/72

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/25/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of "The Double-Cross System, in the War of 1939-1945" by J. C. MASTERMAN.

ORIGINAL FILED IN
163-31404-9

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 2 1972

- (2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

54 FEB 9 1972

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 1/28/72

FROM: *NTJ*

SUBJECT: *NTJ*

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/24/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of "The News
Twisters" by EDITH EFFRON.

book

no loc

to

*2 Encls. carbon copy Bu Library
1 Encl. retained in Research Sec.
1 Encl. retained by Assistant Dir.
E.S. Miller, 1/26/72*

REC-41

62-46855-1008

*sealed
ENCLOSURE*

*AMB
1-31-72*

EX-103

16 FEB 1 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

- (2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
- New York (100-87235)



RJL:chj

(3)

60 FEB 7 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DID

DATE: 1/31/72

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) (P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Detroit letter, 12/13/71.

Efforts to locate material requested at local
logical outlets negative as of 1/26/72.

Efforts continuing.

② - Bureau (RM) 1c retained
2 - Detroit 720, 964, 0
JWB/ah
(4) Amos

EX-100

REC-4

62-46855-1009

18 FEB 3 1972

RESEARCH SECTION



5010-108-01

57 FEB 10 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/8/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

File
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 2-17-72 pmb
"Hagstrom's Atlas and Official Postal Zone Guide of the City of New York -- Five Boroughs" (Current issue.) Cost is not known.

- 1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Quinn)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:mmb
(6)

m m b

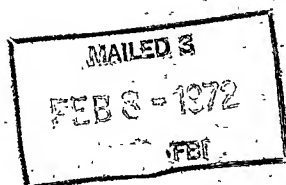
NOTE:

Book requested by SA G. M. Quinn, Espionage Section. Book will be charged permanently to the Espionage Section, where it will be readily available for reference use.

EX-102

mea
REC-35 62-46855-1010

13 FEB 9 1972



TJS/ELP

6MQ

WAB/c

Eul
AMB

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

5-2-72 TJS/ELP
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

2/4/72

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ST-
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Black Christian Nationalism: New Directions for the Black Church", by ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

62-46855-

FEB 9 1972

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York

RJL:csb
(3)

57 FEB 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-448517-36

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. J. Sen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

2/2/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. T. J. Seabaugh

BOOK REVIEW
"NOTES OF A PROCESSED BROTHER"
BY DONALD REEVES
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Pantheon Books, a division of Random House, Incorporated, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS

Captioned book is a self-analysis of author's educational experiences. Donald Reeves received his early education in Jamaica and New York City. Following difficulties in making adjustments, Reeves became race conscious and identified himself with Malcolm X. He adopted certain concepts of Malcolm X, a deceased black nationalist, and reached conclusion that powers of school administration must be restricted and student rights enlarged. Reeves led an unsuccessful fight for student rights culminating in an all out confrontation with the New York Board of Education. Reeves' struggle and unsuccessful fight for student rights is complicated by an intimate association with a Jewish girl, whose parents object to an interracial marriage. The girl, faced with a break with her family, abruptly terminated her association with Reeves, leaving him humiliated. Reeves, filled with hatred, pain, and bitterness, severed ties with the white world.

ACTION:

For information.

① - 62-46855

TJS:pag
(8)

60 FEB 16 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
167 FEB 9 1972

66790

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Notes of a Processed Brother," by Donald Reeves

DETAILS:

Donald Reeves was born in the United States, received his early education in Catholic and Presbyterian schools in Jamaica and attended public schools in New York City. His father was born in Costa Rica and his mother was born in Jamaica. Reeves has not been the subject of an FBI investigation and no identifiable reference to him appears in Bureau files.

Captioned book, consisting of 447 pages in addition to an Appendix, is a somewhat detailed self-analysis of the young author's educational experiences. He was sent to the West Indies by his mother so that he could grow up away from America's racial discrimination. He returned to a ghetto neighborhood in the Brownsville Section of Brooklyn, New York, to continue his education, where he found the Jewish Ghetto being inherited by the black man. He became fascinated by a realization that the educational system in America indoctrinates children to become second-class citizens and that schools for blacks were failures. Finding difficulty in adjusting, Reeves falls in love with Vickie, a young Jewish girl whose parents are rich. He becomes president of his student government but finds himself branded as an "Uncle Don" and a Martin Luther King "compromiser" when standing between militant students and the school principal.

After many bitter political experiences in school, Reeves sees the white school using him against the black students, and he becomes race conscious. He believes American history has assigned superiority to the white man and inferiority to the black man. From the autobiography of Malcolm X, Reeves draws conclusions that change his life. Schools are run like prisons and, in a sense, all students are "Niggers"; accordingly, school administration powers must be restricted and student rights enlarged. Hostilities are encountered on every side and Reeves' intimate association with Vickie make him unpopular with everyone. He accuses some of the students who attack him as having "Afro-heads and yet have processed minds."

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Notes of a Processed Brother," by Donald Reeves

Reeves identifies himself with Malcolm X and sees the enemy as the white power structure. He adopted the concept of "Do unto your oppressor before he does unto you." Reeves dropped out of school to build a movement for an all out confrontation with the source of their trouble, the Board of Education. Acting on his convictions, Reeves organized high school students in New York City in a fight for their Bill of Rights. An unsuccessful attempt is made to form a Student Coalition representing 275,000 high school students who called for schools that would educate students and not process them. Their confrontation with the Board of Education failed in an unsuccessful fight for student rights.

Threatened with a break in family ties, Vickie abruptly terminates her relationship with Reeves, which leaves him humiliated. Reeves' ego is crushed and he understands that he is responsible for his own self-destruction brought about through stubborn blindness. Reeves, filled with hatred, pain, and bitterness, severed his ties with the white world and is now an undergraduate student at Cornell University.

Although the FBI is not mentioned by name in this book, reference is made on page 354 to a school controversy involving ten demands of students. One of the demands was that "special agents and all police" be excluded from school property.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*File ✓
2-18-72
AMB.*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section, DID

DATE: 2/3/72

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (157-5224) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Atlanta, 9/9/71.

Book
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of
"The Black College in a Time of Revolution" by
Richard K. Barksdale, Dean, School of Arts and
Sciences, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. The
paper was obtained from the Center for African and
African-American Studies, Atlanta, University.

N

EX-103

*1 Encl. retained in
Extremist Section,
by SA R.M. Egan.
2-8-72
AMB.*

REC-6 62-46855-1011

SIG. FEB 7 1972

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Atlanta
REF/df
(3)

ENCLOSURE

FEB 15 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/10/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

filed 2-17-72
"The Game of the Foxes" by Ladislav Farago.
McKay; \$11.95; available now

glw
1 - Espionage Section (Branigan - information)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:mmmb (6)
NOTE: mmb

By memo, 2/7/72, M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, captioned "Ladislav Farago; Author of 'Game of Foxes'," recommendation was made that Domestic Intelligence Division obtain and review book.

In December, 1967, Farago requested an interview with a Bureau official concerning this proposed book. This request was declined by letter over Miss Gandy's signature. Bureau has not assisted Farago because of his reputation for lacking in integrity and scruples. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

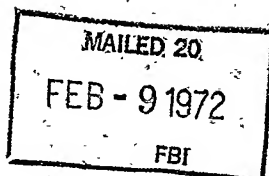
EX-104

REC-50

62-46855-1012

FEB 10 1972

TJS/er



Earl
April

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

61 FEB 17 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Mr. E. S. Miller

2/8/72

G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
- 1 - Mr. E. R. Stark

BOOK REVIEW

"BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY"

EDITED BY GEORGE BREITMAN

EXTREMIST MATTERS

713
This is a review of captioned book, published in 1970 by Pathfinder Press, Incorporated, New York, New York, and edited by George Breitman. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Editor George Breitman, member of Socialist Workers Party (SWP), has taken speeches, interviews and a letter of black extremist Malcolm X, assassinated in 1965, and incorporated same into this book. Emphasis is placed by Malcolm X on need for black people to unify, bear arms, control their own educational processes, obtain economic and political power, rid their communities of crime and bring their problems to attention of United Nations. The FBI is mentioned on three occasions and includes contention by Malcolm X that FBI cannot find a white criminal when the victim is black.

ACTION:

For information.

100-182800

① 62-46855 (Book Review File)

ERS:fb
(8)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

87 FEB 16 1972

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

F107
61 FEB 22 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-182800-120

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. E. S. Miller

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY"

EDITED BY GEORGE BREITMAN

100-182800

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

George Breitman, the editor, is a white male born 2/28/16 in Newark, New Jersey. He is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), formerly served as editor of the SWP publication, "The Militant," is currently employed by Pathfinder Press and is subject of a pending investigation.

BOOK REVIEW

This book consists of a collection of speeches, interviews and a letter by deceased black extremist Malcolm X Little which, according to the editor, represents Malcolm's views as developed in the final, independent phase of his life when, as the editor states, Malcolm X was thinking and speaking for himself. (This is a reference to the period from 12/63 when Malcolm X left the black extremist Nation of Islam to his assassination on 2/21/65).

The most significant chapter in this book is the one in which Malcolm X states the basic aims and objectives of his group, the "Organization of Afro-American Unity" which he started in New York during 6/64. These aims and objectives which relate to his own philosophy and which are reiterated by Malcolm X in other portions of the book are as follows: (1) unify all people of African descent, (2) bear arms, as history of unpunished violence against black people indicates they must be prepared to defend themselves or continue to be a defenseless people at the mercy of a ruthless and violent racist mob, (3) educate the Afro-American community under direction and control of Afro-Americans, (4) obtain economic and political power for Afro-Americans to eliminate vicious exploitation practiced in black communities,

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. E. S. Miller

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY"

EDITED BY GEORGE BREITMAN

100-182800

(5) launch a cultural revolution to rid the black communities of crime, drug addiction, exploitation, apathy and police brutality and (6) bring problems of black man before the United Nations.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in three instances. On page 29, Malcolm X, in discussing Robert F. Williams (former Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution fugitive based on kidnapping charge in Monroe, North Carolina), stated that Williams had made mistakes which allowed the FBI to make him appear to be a criminal which he is not. On page 66 Malcolm X claims the FBI cannot find a white criminal when the victim is black and advocates not waiting for the FBI to look for criminals who are shooting and brutalizing black people. On page 164, in attempting to make the point that Federal Government is just as racist as the government in Mississippi but more shrewd, he illustrates by stating the FBI is more skillful than state police and state police are more skillful than local police.

EX-104

REC-6 62-46855-1013

February 8, 1972

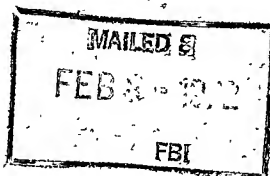
Mr. Bernard P. Parrish

AKA: Bernard Parrish

Dear Mr. Parrish:

Your letter enclosing a copy of your book, "They Call It A Game," and your note dated February 1st, were received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. They will be brought to his attention upon his return; however, I am enclosing a copy of his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on March 17, 1971. There is no charge for this material.

Sincerely yours,



Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosure

NOTE: Parrish is a former professional football player who attempted to unionize football players unsuccessfully. Bufiles disclose that he wrote in July, 1971, requesting a copy of 1966 and 1970 appropriations reports and that

In 11/69 Parrish contacted Cleveland Office requesting facts on the Bureau's contact with him in '65 for a book he was writing on football. The Cleveland Office advised him files are confidential and data, therefore, could not be given out. He was furnished the 1966 and 1970 appropriations testimony over Miss Gandy's signature on 7/27/71. No further reply contemplated. Book contains no reference to Bureau or the

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JWD:rmm (3) Director.

Book detached in 2/22/72 Bureau Library

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Miller, E.S.
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Dalbey
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Ponder
- Mr. Bates
- Mr. Walters
- Mr. Soyars
- Mr. Room
- Mr. Holmes
- Mr. Gandy

22
Bernard P. Parrish



b6
b7C

February 1, 1972

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Walkart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

M. J. Edgar

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of my recently published book on professional football. I am sure your schedule is extremely taxing, but I hope you can find time to read Chapters Twelve and Thirteen on game fixing and owner gambling or underworld connections.

I am absolutely convinced that money from organized crime controls several NFL franchises. I also believe that point shaving by both players and coaching staffs take place as a matter of course during every NFL season. Self-regulation and self-policing is a farce. The idea that an owner's hireling, a sports commissioner, can police his employers is unrealistic. Sports commissioners function primarily as public relations men or press secretaries more than as impartial guardians of the game.

The economic impact of illegal bookmaking on pro football and other professional team sports is too great to allow it to continue at a \$20 billion (tax free) annual rate. The sport has meant too much to me in my life not to do everything I can to keep it from becoming a tool of organized crime which costs us billions of hard earned tax dollar each year.

I am sorry to have learned of so many instances of FBI cooperation with the NFL's public relations-oriented security department. My experience has been that the NFL does not deal honestly with the public and that it checks its bank account before it makes a move.

ENCLOSURE

2/8/72

JWD:Kmm

EX-104

REC-6

62-46855-1013

FEB 22 1972

Book Reviews

EXP. PROC. 35
FEB 3 1972

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
February 1, 1972
Page Two

I hope that the recent rumors that the FBI is now involved in the investigations of illegal bookmaking are true and that you will extend it into the area of franchise ownership/gambling and organized crime connections. I think it would be a great thing for the sport if you did. Baseball survived the Black Sox scandal and I am confident that football is strong enough to survive any possible scandal, too.

Sincerely,

Bernard P. Parrish

Bernard P. Parrish

BPP:jgv

Enclosure

(See enclosure)
Gene

MEMO

from

BERNARD PARRISH

TO: Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February 1, 1972

Please send me a copy of your latest Appropriations Report. I will be glad to reimburse the Bureau for any expenses incurred.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Bernard P. Parrish

b6
b7C

Step
62-46855-1013
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 16, 1972

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"
BY JAMES F. AHERN

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, dated 2/8/72, on which Mr. Mohr suggests that I call this book to the attention of President George Murphy, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and other officers friendly to the Bureau. The Director noted "Yes. H."

This morning, 2/16/72, I telephonically contacted President George Murphy and talked to him concerning this book. I reminded him specifically that Ahern had never attended any annual conferences of the IACP to my knowledge while he was chief of police; that Ahern in his book blasts the Bureau, the President, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) programs, and praises former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Patrick V. Murphy and himself, Ahern. I told him that in the book he makes such statements as "most chiefs of police are nothing more than 50-year-old patrolmen and that he makes the officers on the street look like nothing more than a bored human being who is doing more harm than good." I told Murphy the particularly bad part about this was that he is coming out with a politically motivated book during an election year and using his credentials as a policeman which will possible give credence to his remarks. This book will, therefore, play right into the hands of the critics of law enforcement. I also told Murphy that former Commissioner of Police, Frank L. Rizzo, now Mayor of Philadelphia had refused to write a commentary on the book because it was so anti-law enforcement. Murphy assured me that he would look into this matter and if he received the concurrence of the other officers will blast Ahern for his remarks, when appropriate. I told him if he needed any more data or facts, please give me a call.

Murphy advised me he had talked by telephone with Attorney General Mitchell concerning the LEAA grant for helicopter pilot training and Mitchell said he personally reviewed the audit and so far as he, the Attorney General, was concerned it was all a bunch of "nit picking." Murphy said hopefully the matter will be fully clarified and corrected sometime during next week.

JJC:aga

(2)

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

CONTINUED OVER

FEB 18 1972

CRIME RESEARCH

66 FEB 29 1972

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Book Review
"Police in Trouble"
By James F. Ahern

Murphy told me that he had removed Myles J. Ambrose, Commissioner of Customs Bureau, from the Executive Committee and had replaced him with Grant Wright, Chief of U. S. Park Police. He also told me that apparently LEAA is going to fund a meeting in May to be attended by representatives from all segments of the criminal justice system in Washington, D. C., to be run by IACP. Murphy advised me he has instructed that the FBI should be represented at this meeting.

I thanked him for his support and told him to keep me posted of any pertinent developments. He assured me that he would do so.

RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

Wm
7
7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-8-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"
BY JAMES F. AHERN

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

BACKGROUND:

Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia in meeting with Director 1-24-72, mentioned captioned book and said he had a galley proof which he would send to the Director. He forwarded it via Philadelphia Office.

JAMES F. AHERN, AUTHOR:

Ahern, former Chief of Police, New Haven, Connecticut, 1968-1971; we had cordial relations with him; although, characterized as publicity seeker who involved himself in controversial issues; was a member of President's Commission on Campus Unrest; and attended Princeton Conference. Currently, Director Insurance Crime Prevention Institute, Westport, Connecticut, and has in his employ former SA John Shaw and former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan.

Publisher of book is Hawthorne Books, Incorporated, of New York. We have had limited cordial relations with them and they are currently scheduled to publish forthcoming book regarding FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" written by H. Paul Jeffers. We cooperated with Jeffers on this book.

OVERALL REVIEW OF BOOK:

After reading this book, two principal thoughts stand out: 1) During this election year author attempts to show alleged utter failures of Nixon Administration in its law and order programs and criticizes the President in many ways. Also criticizes Attorney General and FBI's cooperative functions. States FBI has

REC-6 62-46 F55-1015

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Daunt
1 - M. A. Jones

TO FEB 15 1972

CRIME RESEARCH

54 MAR 1972

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

60 MAY 4 1972

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

neither the resources nor inclination to provide leadership in law enforcement, our training assistance to local police relates little to the realities of police department responsibilities, and that FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption. 2) Author's second purpose seems to be to write a self-aggrandizing autobiography showing himself as a progressive and effective police executive who understands the elements causing trouble in our society. Takes all the credit for saving New Haven from the Black Panther and other extremists in 1970. He makes it very clear that he believes only Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy of New York, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and he clearly understand the police function and how the disruptive elements in our society should be handled. He is most critical of the handling of the disturbances in Chicago in 1968, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. Claims there is a vacuum of true leadership in law enforcement.

He criticizes the assistance given to local law enforcement and the FBI Field Police Training Program. Says when he was Chief of Police he used FBI only to discuss jurisdiction. Paints a very black picture of the average policeman as a bored person subject to graft. Says most Chiefs of Police are nothing more than 50-year-old patrolmen. It is felt this book will be a delight to opponents and critics of the Nixon Administration.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Ahern's book is divided into nine chapters and set forth below will be a brief resume of each chapter together with references to the FBI in that chapter.

Chapter 1: The Closed Fraternity:

In this chapter, Ahern gives a very dark and pessimistic picture of the rookie policeman. States that police training is uninteresting and the rookie learns nothing. As soon as he goes on the beat, he learns petty graft. In this chapter, he is critical of our fingerprint procedures, and it is obvious he does not know what he is talking about.



M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Chapter 2: May Day: Cops In Crisis:

In this chapter, Ahern is critical of police action at Chicago, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. Goes into great detail regarding the May Day disturbances in New Haven and this detailed description is mainly a glorification of the author himself. In talking about the Panthers, he states: "Since the director of the F.B.I. had honored the Panthers shortly before by calling them the greatest internal threat to the security of the country, the usual tendency of law-enforcement agencies to overestimate the potential for violence in a given situation was heightened."

He is critical of the Nixon Administration and claims the Administration's role in disturbances is only to make political capital out of the event by "getting tough" with protestors. He describes this as Federal overreaction. It is ironical and interesting to note that while he praises himself and is most critical of the Federal Government regarding demonstrations in general and New Haven in particular, SAC, New Haven at time of the New Haven disturbances indicated Ahern had done an excellent job and recommended letter of commendation. This was done and in reply in a letter to Mr. Hoover dated May 19, 1970, Ahern thanked the Director for his letter and stated in part:

"Whatever success we had in containing a potentially dangerous scene can be attributed to the cooperation of various law enforcement agencies.

"Special Agent Charles Weeks and his staff worked closely providing equipment, intelligence and counsel. I might add that this is not unusual and represents the nature of the relationship between the New Haven Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"It is precisely this type of support and cooperation from agencies such as yours that will bring about the changes so desperately needed in local police departments.

"I want to thank you personally and compliment you and your men for the professional assistance rendered to our Department."

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Chapter 3: Chief of Police:

This is another self-serving chapter glorifying Ahern. Praises Kansas City Police Department but is somewhat critical of the Departments in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. Only mention of FBI is when he discusses training and says that most Directors of Training are transferred into the job from another position and forced to become overnight experts in an unfamiliar field. He states: "The exceptions are equally inefficient: retired military officers or F.B.I. agents who, in addition to lacking general knowledge about training procedures and educational theory, know little or nothing about the problems a patrolman faces from day to day."

Chapter 4: Political Interference:

In this chapter, Ahern states that the greatest threat to good law enforcement is illegitimate political interference. As an example, states that after he resigned from the New Haven Police Department Mayor Stokes of Cleveland offered him the job of Chief of Police in that City. After looking into it, he refused because he claims it was an impossible situation. Says that political bosses control the Chiefs of Police through the political machine and that gambling is the greatest threat to law enforcement. Says state and Federal agencies have been completely ineffective in rooting out widespread and subtle networks of crime and corruption and thus have been ineffective in supporting local police departments. Says the principal Federal organizations able at present to deal with interstate crime problems are the FBI, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the Independent Task Force set up by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Says FBI is ineffective because exchange of information with FBI is a one-way street. He does say, however, reluctance of FBI understandable because of the corrupt nature of so many local police departments. Then criticizes us for being ineffective in fighting organized crime.

Chapter 5: The Vacuum of Leadership in Law Enforcement:

Author states the policeman on the beat is far away from our leaders; yet, at times of crisis, a President can with a few words reach down to where a cop walks his lonely beat. He says the reason for this is because there is no profession of law enforcement and above the cop on the beat there

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

is a vacuum of true leadership such that exists in the few other professions. Mentions his membership on the President's Commission on Campus Unrest and is most critical of the President and the Department. In talking about the White House meeting regarding Police Killings to which New York Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy was not invited, he states: "The President had done more with his White House meeting to injure the cause of police professionalism than he had done to help it, and in fact had contributed to the very reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society today."

With regard to Kent State and Jackson State, he states: "The only question should be whether the crime involved could somehow be considered not murder but manslaughter." He states that although the FBI emphatically denies ever evaluating evidence certain members of the Bureau felt confident concerning a possibility of successful prosecution at least in the Kent State case.

Ahern makes the blanket statement, "Most of the progress that has been made in recent years in law enforcement was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark."

He says the FBI has neither the resources nor the inclination to provide leadership. He says the International Association of Chiefs of Police is ineffective because it is made up exclusively of Chiefs of Police who are little more than 50-year-old patrolmen. He claims the Attorney General cannot offer leadership because he is more interested in the realities of political power than the objectives of justice.

Chapter 6: Crime and the Police:

In this chapter, the author dwells at some length on the historic background of police departments and divides crime into four categories: consensual crime, street crime, organized crime, and white collar crime. He says the use of drugs and homosexuality are consensual crimes and feels that the laws against such activities are too strict. He then spends several pages discussing the Uniform Crime Reporting program, and it is observed that he does not know what he is talking about. He states: "During my first year in the New Haven Police Department (as Chief of Police) we insisted

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

on accurate reporting and crime was up 150 percent. " The facts are that during his first year as Chief crime in New Haven increased five percent, well below the national average. The second year it increased nine percent, still below the national average, and during his last year decreased six percent.

With respect to NCIC, Ahern states that at the present time there are NCIC terminals only in FBI offices, large cities, and state police offices. He claims that these terminals should be installed in all local police departments. This is absurd as terminals are installed in over 6,000 police agencies throughout the country.

Chapter 7: Professional Police and Democratic Control:

According to Ahern, the first step toward making substantive changes in the police role is to realize that fighting crime is not the full definition of it and that policemen are only one part of the criminal justice system. In discussing the position of Chief of Police and how such an individual should be protected against politics and insulated from public recall, he states:

"That this kind of streamlined system can work was clearly shown by the F. B. I., which is an extreme example. The F. B. I. as it was taken over by J. Edgar Hoover was a corrupt, inefficient organization that was a national scandal. Hoover succeeded in building it into a highly professional organization with a reputation for integrity beyond question. This was done without benefit of Civil Service or any other regulatory apparatus. Hiring and promotions were handled strictly on the basis of effectiveness as evaluated by an agent's superiors, and the chain of command was tight from top to bottom.

"The present state of the F. B. I. indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And his entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.

"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the F. B. I. would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments. "

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Chapter 8: Inverting the Local Police Department:

Ahern states the local police department must continue to be the nation's basic police agency and that the patrolman is the key. He says at present the average policeman is under educated and poorly trained. In discussing police training, he says:

"Although the F. B. I. has for years dominated the training of local police departments, it knows virtually nothing about the day-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. In most regions the F. B. I. provides a systematic lecture service which is available to local police departments. This service consists of a number of carefully marked filing cabinets and a number of F. B. I. agents or ex-agents who make use of them. A local police department will request an F. B. I. lecture--for instance, on juvenile delinquency. The F. B. I. assigns someone to give the lecture, who goes to the filing cabinet and pulls out, under the letter J, a prepared lecture on the topic. At the time he delivers it, he may have read it or he may not have. At any rate, he has certainly never handled juveniles himself, and even if the lecture should have any applicability to the local police department, he will be unable to answer questions. Obviously this canned approach by an agency concerned solely with national law enforcement problems and with serious crime is completely sterile in all but the areas of the F. B. I. 's particular jurisdiction and competence. The New Haven Police Department in the end reduced the role of the F. B. I. to one lecture--concerned with the federal jurisdiction. "

Chapter 9: The Future and the Federal Role:

The theme of this chapter is that the Federal Government must enter the field of law enforcement dramatically and decisively to support efforts to ensure police effectiveness, police professionalism, and police responsibility. He says there are dangers in Federal involvement but they can and must be avoided. Ahern claims that the FBI must be transformed from an isolated to a responsive resource for local police departments. He again criticizes us for withholding information on organized crime from local police. He says we have no legitimate role in the area of police training except in those areas in which we have a special expertise.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

He concludes this chapter and his book with many pages which are highly critical of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that this book is highly critical of the President and the Department, we should consider the advisability of furnishing both the White House and the Attorney General with a copy of this manuscript. It should be pointed out to them that it was received somewhat in confidence and is only a galley proof which will be subject to change.

I suggest Casper
call this book to
attention of Pres.
Murphy of J.A.P.
and other officers
friendly to the
Bureau.

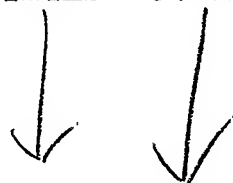
John
2/8

yes.
PEOP
7

Don
HBM

TEB

WBS



M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that on 1-24-72 Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia, had a lengthy meeting with the Director. During the course of this visit Rizzo advised the Director that he had received a galley proof of captioned book and had been requested to write a Foreword for it. He said that he had reviewed the galley and it was very critical of the Administration and the Director and that he had no intention of complying with the request for a Foreword. He promised to send the Director the galley proof that he had received and he forwarded it to us through the Philadelphia Office. The galley has been reviewed in the Crime Records Division, the Training Division, and a part of it in the Identification Division.

JAMES F. AHERN, AUTHOR:

Ahern is a former Chief of Police of New Haven, Connecticut, and while in this position we enjoyed cordial relations with him. He was a long-time member of this force, worked his way up through the ranks, and was named Chief in 1968. SAC, New Haven advised he made a practice of seeking publicity and continually involving himself in controversial issues. He was a member of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest and also attended the Princeton Conference on the FBI. He resigned his position as Chief of Police in 1971 and is currently Director of the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute in Westport, Connecticut. He now has in his employ in this organization former Special Agent John Shaw and former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan.

The Publisher of his book is Hawthorne Books, Incorporated, of New York. We have had limited cordial relations with this company. They are currently scheduled to publish the forthcoming book regarding the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" written by H. Paul Jeffers. We cooperated with Jeffers on this book.

OVERALL REVIEW OF BOOK:

After reading this book, one cannot escape the feeling that it was written with two principal thoughts in mind:

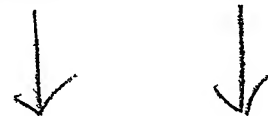
1. During this election year to show the alleged utter failures of the Nixon Administration and its law and order programs. Author criticizes Mr. Nixon in many areas; states the President has manipulated the law and

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RE: BOOK REVIEW
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and order issue for own purposes; that President did more with White House meeting on Police Killings to injure cause of police professionalism than to help it and contributed to reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society; that President should not interfere in such considerations as whether a policeman should wear the Flag patch on his uniform; that those who talk most about law and order often prove to be the least willing to ask for money to improve police; that the Nixon Administration has initiated no programs and requested no money that had not been approved or authorized under the previous Administration; that most of progress in recent years was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark; that Nixon Administration had done little but allow Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds to be dissipated without Federal guidelines or standards.

Author criticizes Attorney General Mitchell, and just about all the FBI's cooperative functions (training assistance, laboratory, and identification services). He states the FBI has neither the resources nor the inclination to provide leadership in law enforcement; that our training assistance to local police relates little to the realities of police department responsibilities since those responsibilities have hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers; that the FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a relationship with local police departments for informational purposes.

2. To write a self-aggrandizing autobiography showing himself as a progressive and effective police executive who understands the elements causing trouble in our society and with the answers as to how these crises can be handled. He writes pages showing exactly how he saved the City of New Haven in 1970 from the Black Panthers and other extremist elements, despite all the roadblocks he had to overcome because of Federal interference, state police planning, etc. Author makes it rather clear he believes only Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy, New York City, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and he clearly understand the police function and how the disruptive elements in our society should be handled. He criticizes the mass arrests in Washington, D. C.; blames the Attorney General and the Administration for forcing Chief Wilson to take affirmative action and characterizes Chicago (the Democratic Convention in



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1968), Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica as new names for police failures. He states that restraint and balanced judgment are keys to neutralizing violence; that physical contacts with hostiles must be kept to a minimum; and that police should only be "referees" in demonstrations to insure protection for citizens, property, and demonstrators.

The author states there is a vacuum of true leadership in law enforcement; that those who deal in power seldom seek to improve the policeman's lot, but only try to use his discontent; that such people urge the policeman to lash out at targets selected for him. He states the "crimes" at Kent State and Jackson State present only the question of whether murder or manslaughter was involved.

He criticizes assistance given to local law enforcement in FBI Field Police Training Program. He hands the FBI National Academy a "left-handed" compliment, but states that our assistance to local law enforcement on field level is irrelevant today-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. He believes the training program in New Haven Police Department, while he was Chief, was more appropriate and points out he used FBI only to discuss jurisdiction. His program was directed by a civilian with a Masters Degree in Educational Psychology and who had directed the Neighborhood Youth Corps in New Haven. Police Department trainees were put through exceptionally complex and arduous role-playing situations designed to test an officer's self-knowledge, knowledge of his trade, and sensitivity to human interaction. He does admit the FBI can be helpful in areas of technical training and sophisticated investigative techniques. He states the FBI excels in scientific and technical areas, but that the domination by default of the local police to the FBI in training matters must cease and local departments must be given the incentive and capacity to do for themselves those things they should do and which the FBI should not do.

In his first chapter, Ahern analyzes the current policeman and perhaps tries to invoke some sympathy for him as being ill-equipped to handle his responsibilities. Actually, author characterizes most patrolmen as bored people who perform vital police functions and who use a variety of excuses for not being where they should be. He states that patrolmen play malicious tricks on people who cause them administrative problems, etc.

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Ahern does more to tarnish the image of the police officer than can any police-baiting sociologist or militant, principally because author formerly was in the profession. He states that most chiefs of police are nothing more than 50-year-old patrolmen.

It is felt this book will be a delight to opponents and critics of the Nixon Administration, especially in criminal justice considerations, and the militants and other elements who believe that American law enforcement is an unnecessary blemish to the democratic processes.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Ahern's book is divided into nine chapters and set forth below will be a brief resume of each chapter together with any references to the FBI contained in that chapter. It should also be pointed out that while Ahern is all wrong in his facts and conclusions the book is well written.

Chapter 1: The Closed Fraternity:

In this chapter Ahern gives a very dark and pessimistic picture of the rookie policeman and he states that police training is uninteresting and the rookie naturally learns nothing. Continuing this theme, he maintains that when the rookie goes out on the beat all he learns is petty graft. He claims that psychologists and sociologists have pointed out that police work attracts authoritarian personalities who seek legal license to subjugate others and who often in the process become aggressive and even brutal. The author claims this is true. In talking about detective work on page 9, he states: "The detective may go to the scene of a robbery and he may return with a perfect set of fingerprints which he is certain are those of the suspect. But when he sends them to the F. B. I. laboratory, he must send with them a list of the names of ten suspects against which the Bureau can check them. If he has guessed wrong, he may be able to send in ten more names. If his twenty questions have all been failures, however, the Bureau is unlikely to cooperate further. It is a public myth of some currency that the Bureau checks sets of prints sent to it against all the prints in its files. This is completely false. In fact, unless the detective has an excellent idea of who committed the crime, the Bureau's fingerprint files are useless to him." This, of course, is not true and on a major case we will search thousands of prints. He forgets that the

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slayer of the late Martin Luther King, Jr., was identified directly through fingerprints as was Ronald Kauffman in regard to the recent bank bombings.

Chapter 2: May Day: Cops In Crisis:

In this chapter, Ahern is critical of police action at Chicago, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. He goes into great detail concerning the May Day disturbances revolving around Bobby Seale's being in New Haven and this detailed description of the events is mainly a glorification of Ahern. He criticizes the methods of the D. C. Police Department during disturbances in this City as being too strict and claims that in any type of disturbance the police department should only have a "referee role" rather than enforcement role. It is pointed out that in this chapter pages 16, 17, and 18 are missing from the galley. The first sentence on page 19 states "Since the director of the F. B. I. had honored the Panthers shortly before by calling them the greatest internal threat to the security of the country, the usual tendency of law-enforcement agencies to overestimate the potential for violence in a given situation was heightened." He is critical of the Nixon Administration and claims the Administration's role in disturbances is only to make political capital out of the event by "getting tough" with protestors. He describes this as Federal overreaction. In talking about the New Haven disturbances, he states, "The large commitment of federal troops can perhaps be explained by the fact that President Nixon, juggling a volatile combination of international politics and domestic crises, knew he would be announcing the invasion of Cambodia at the very time that thousands of radicals were converging on New Haven. He states: 'I wondered how much longer the nation's leaders, by refusing to respond to widespread dissent on the issues of war and race, and on the broad range of underlying social problems that aggravated them, would continue to depend on police to keep apart segments of society that never really needed to be set against one another.'" As indicated, this whole chapter is a glorification of Ahern and a degradation of Federal authorities, particularly President Nixon. In this connection, it is ironical and interesting to note that SAC, New Haven at the time of the New Haven disturbances had indicated that Ahern had done an excellent job and recommended a letter of commendation. This was done, and, in reply in a letter to Mr. Hoover dated May 19, 1970, Ahern thanked the Director for his letter and stated in part: "Whatever success

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we had in containing a potentially dangerous scene can be attributed to the cooperation of various law enforcement agencies.

"Special Agent Charles Weeks and his staff worked closely providing equipment, intelligence and counsel. I might add that this is not unusual and represents the nature of the relationship between the New Haven Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"It is precisely this type of support and cooperation from agencies such as yours that will bring about the changes so desperately needed in local police departments.

"I want to thank you personally and compliment you and your men for the professional assistance rendered to our Department. "

Chapter 3: Chief of Police:

This is another self-serving chapter glorifying Ahern when he took over as Chief of Police in New Haven in 1968. He praises the Kansas City Police Department but is somewhat critical of the Departments in Washington, D. C. , and Baltimore. On page 29, he is critical of most police departments for the type of individual they hire as Director of Training. He says that most of them are transferred into the job from another position and forced to become overnight experts in an unfamiliar field. He states: "The exceptions are equally inefficient: retired military officers or F. B. I. agents who, in addition to lacking general knowledge about training procedures and educational theory, know little or nothing about the problems a patrolman faces from day to day. "

Chapter 4: Political Interference:

In this chapter, Ahern states that the greatest threat to good law enforcement is illegitimate political interference. As one example, he states that after he resigned from the New Haven Police Department Mayor Stokes of Cleveland offered him the job of Chief of Police in that City. He said he went to Cleveland, was indirectly threatened, and Stokes painted a gloomy picture of the job of Chief of Police in Cleveland, and he refused it because it was an impossible situation. He says that political bosses control the Chiefs of Police through the political machine and that gambling is the greatest threat to honest



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law enforcement. He then gives numerous examples of political influences on the police department in New Haven. He also takes this opportunity to pat himself on the back and indicates that he forbade testimonial dinners while he was Chief of Police because they were usually inspired by political bosses and gamblers and influenced police officers adversely. He says that thus far state and Federal agencies have been completely ineffective in rooting out widespread and subtle networks of crime and corruption and thus have been ineffective in supporting local police departments. In talking about the limitations on state police in dealing effectively with like problems of municipal corruption, organized crime, or narcotics, he said these problems should be attacked by Federal agencies. He says the principal Federal organizations able at present to deal with interstate crime problems are the FBI, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the Independent Task Force set up by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. He states (page 39): "The FBI is limited in these areas by its dependence on local police forces for much of its information. To the consternation of local police departments, the exchange of information with the F. B. I. is strictly a one-way street. Although F. B. I. agents are constantly asking local police forces for information, they virtually never give out information themselves. Consequently, there is no organized national effort on the problem of organized crime. Given the corrupt nature of so many local police departments, this reluctance on the part of the F. B. I. is understandable. In many cases, they could just as well have given their information directly to local criminals. "

He continues: "But local corruption does not account for the F. B. I.'s inability to deal with this serious national problem. While the F. B. I. may have built itself a national reputation for crime fighting, in recent years it has done more to attract publicity to the radical left than to fight the truly dangerous criminals that have pervaded so many areas of the country's public life, and to local police departments it has seldom proved useful. Indeed, the bulk of federal action against organized crime has been taken by Justice Department strike forces in which the F. B. I. does not cooperate."

Chapter 5: The Vacuum of Leadership in Law Enforcement:

In this chapter the author states the policeman who is alienated from the society he must police is far away from its leaders. He says that to the cop who patrols the streets of our cities, the White House and the power it



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represents are far away abstractions. Yet at times, especially in times of crisis, a President can, with a few words, reach down to where a cop walks his lonely beat. He says the reason for this is because there is no profession of law enforcement and above the cop on the beat there is a vacuum of true leadership that exists in few other professions. (page 40)

He then goes into a long discourse on the details of his membership on the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, praises the report but is most critical of President Nixon's lukewarm reception of it. He is also most critical of the mass arrests of demonstrators at the May, 1971, demonstrations in Washington, D. C. He is most critical of the Department because they condoned and even encouraged the mass arrests that were made at that time. In commenting on the White House meeting regarding police killings, he is critical of the President for not inviting New York Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy and states: "The President had done more with his White House meeting to injure the cause of police professionalism than he had done to help it, and in fact had contributed to the very reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society today. "

He states the Government is setting a dangerous pattern and that Governors and Congressmen were coming to believe that their privacy was being violated and their telephone conversations were being monitored by the Justice Department. He states that files stolen from the FBI Office in Media, Pennsylvania, indicated that it was the Bureau's conscious policy to create this very kind of fear among the ranks of the political left. (page 44)

In returning to the subject of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest regarding Kent State and Jackson State, he says that when people are killed unnecessarily, inexcusably, unreasonably, and unjustifiably, only someone with a deep cynicism concerning our system of justice could assume that they were not killed illegally. He concludes: "The only question should be whether the crimes involved could somehow be considered not murder but manslaughter. " (page 44)

He states that although the FBI emphatically denies ever evaluating evidence, certain members of the Bureau felt confident concerning a possibility of successful prosecution at least in the Kent State case.

At the top of page 46, he makes the statement, "Most of the progress that has been made in recent years in law enforcement was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. " He says the Nixon Administration itself has done little but allow the funds of the LEAA to be dissipated without Federal guide-

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lines or standards in the vast boondoggles of local politics. He continues that the Federal Task Force on Organized Crime was one of the few promising agencies that stood a chance of making concrete improvements in police departments on local levels, but that their role could hardly be one of leadership.

He then continues: "The F. B. I. has had neither the resources nor the inclination to do the job. The Bureau does provide some training for local police officers but relates little to the realities of police departments whose primary function has hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers. The F. B. I. has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a relationship to local police departments for informational purposes. This means that it has proven incapable as well of providing local agencies with leadership. "

He continues: "In other professions, a great deal of leadership comes from professional organizations such as the American Bar Association or the American Medical Association. The only group analogous to this in police work is the International Association of Chiefs of Police (I. A. C. P.). It would seem as though I. A. C. P. could function as a kind of professional organization. But since it is made up exclusively of police chiefs from among the nation's 40,000 police agencies (many of whom, as I have said, are little more than fifty-year-old patrolmen), it has in the past done little more than offer technical advice and organizational analysis to individual police departments. "

He says the Justice Department would seem a natural source for police leadership but says it is difficult to see how an Attorney General who masterminded President Nixon's election to office in 1968, and who will doubtless do it again, can have his sensitivities attuned to the objectives of justice rather than to the realities of political power.

Chapter 6: Crime and the Police:

In this chapter, the author dwells at some length on the historic background of police departments and says their first role was order maintenance rather than strict law enforcement. He says that the rising crime rate changed this function to crime control. He divides crime into four categories: 1) consensual crime; 2) street crime; 3) organized crime; and 4) white collar crime. In a discussion of each kind of crime, he says that the taking of drugs and homosexuality are consensual crimes and feels that the laws against such activities are too strict.

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Ahern spends the next several pages of his text discussing the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. For a self-styled police administrator, Ahern has little knowledge of the method, purpose and role of Uniform Crime Reports. He confuses Part I offenses with Crime Index offenses, overlooks the fact that we collect data on 29 crime classifications based on arrests, and does a disservice to police departments nationwide on various methods that could be used in downgrading and eliminating crime counts. His comments are "trash." The best evidence of this is his statement, "During my first year in the New Haven Police Department (as Chief of Police) we insisted on accurate reporting and crime was up 150 percent." The facts are that during his first year as Chief, crime in New Haven increased five percent, well below the national average. The second year nine percent increase, still below the national average, and during his last year decreased six percent.

With respect to NCIC, Ahern states that at the present time there are NCIC terminals only in FBI offices, large cities, and state police offices. He says that these terminals should be installed in all local police departments. This is absurd. Terminals are installed in over 6,000 police agencies throughout the country.

With regard to street crime, he said the solution is to provide speedy trials as required by the United States Constitution.

In discussing organized crime, he says there are many kinds and that the Task Forces begun by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark were effective in getting to the source of power in several cities. He states: "It is significant that they did so without wiretapping or other methods which threaten civil liberty."

With regard to white collar crime, he said sometimes it is not considered crime at all but merely "good business." He states that measured in dollars white collar crime is by far the most serious crime problem existing in America today.

Chapter 7: Professional Police and Democratic Control:

According to Ahern, the first step toward making substantive changes in the police role is to realize that fighting crime is not a full definition of it. He says that policemen are only one part of the criminal justice system. He says that police in America, and those who would help them, face a dramatic dilemma: how

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to eliminate illegitimate political and criminal interference in police departments and yet strengthen democratic controls on police. In discussing the position of Chief of Police and how such an individual should be protected from politics and insulated from public recall, he states:

"That this kind of streamlined system can work was clearly shown by the F. B. I., which is an extreme example. The F. B. I. as it was taken over by J. Edgar Hoover was a corrupt, inefficient organization that was a national scandal. Hoover succeeded in building it into a highly professional organization with a reputation for integrity beyond question. This was done without benefit of Civil Service or any other regulatory apparatus. Hiring and promotions were handled strictly on the basis of effectiveness as evaluated by an agent's superiors, and the chain of command was tight from top to bottom.

"The present state of the F. B. I. indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And his entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.

"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the F. B. I. would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments." (Page 59)

Ahern's muddled thinking is further exhibited when in discussing the role of the policeman he states: "Or suppose that the policeman works in an urban ghetto. Is he obliged to enforce there all the laws passed by legislatures dominated by middle and upper-class representatives, regardless of whether or not they correspond accurately to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the community? Must he do this at the price of alienating and possibly destroying the community?

"Or suppose that the policeman works near a college community whose liberal attitudes lead it to tolerate behavior--be it sexual, or related to free speech, or to trespassing--that would not be tolerated in other parts of the city. Is his role to use the law to enforce the moral views of society in this environment?" (page 63)

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Chapter 8: Inverting the Local Police Department:

Ahern states the local police department must continue to be the nation's basic police agency and that the patrolman is the key. He says the most serious crisis in law enforcement can be characterized in one word: "people" because police departments operate with the wrong people, under educated and poorly trained. He claims that until this situation is rectified, there can be no hope of improving American law enforcement.

In discussing police training, he says very little emphasis is given to the value of such "outside experts" as FBI Agents. He then states: "Although the F. B. I. has for years dominated the training of local police departments, it knows virtually nothing about the day-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. In most regions the F. B. I. provides a systematic lecture service which is available to local police departments. This service consists of a number of carefully marked filing cabinets and a number of F. B. I. agents or ex-agents who make use of them. A local police department will request an F. B. I. lecture--for instance, on juvenile delinquency. The F. B. I. assigns someone to give the lecture, who goes to the filing cabinet and pulls out, under the letter J, a prepared lecture on the topic. At the time he delivers it, he may have read it or he may not have. At any rate, he has certainly never handled juveniles himself, and even if the lecture should have any applicability to the local police department, he will be unable to answer questions. Obviously this canned approach by an agency concerned solely with national law enforcement problems and with serious crime is completely sterile, in all but the areas of the F. B. I. 's particular jurisdiction and competence. The New Haven Police Department in the end reduced the role of the F. B. I. to one lecture--concerned with the federal jurisdiction. " (page 69)

He says the FBI can be helpful in one area and that is the area of technical training and sophisticated investigative techniques.

In regard to the use of photographic equipment, fingerprint equipment, microscopic analysis, etc., Ahern says, "The F. B. I. and some large-city police departments have had a monopoly on these techniques for so long, and the myth that the F. B. I. supports local police departments by making these techniques available to them is so pervasive, that few departments have been able to develop scientific and technical capabilities of their own. " (page 74)

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RE: BOOK REVIEW
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Chapter 9: The Future and the Federal Role:

The theme of this chapter is that the Federal Government must enter the field of law enforcement dramatically and decisively to support efforts to ensure police effectiveness, police professionalism, and police responsibility. He said there are dangers in Federal involvement in local law enforcement but they can and must be avoided. He says the first area should be the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the FBI must be transformed from an isolated to a responsive resource for local police departments. There is no excuse for a local police department handling an investigation of an organized crime case to be denied access to FBI data about it but that this happens time and again. The only way in which departments ever receive information from the FBI is through informal channels based on personal cooperation between police detectives and FBI Agents. While there are some areas in which the FBI should expand to help local departments, there is one area which the FBI has long dominated in which it has no legitimate role. This is the area of training. The FBI should discontinue its involvement in local police training except in those areas in which it has special expertise. He concludes this chapter with many pages which are highly critical of the LEAA.

PM

7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/16/72

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 2/8/72 and 2/10/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Hagstrom's
Atlas and Official Postal Zone Guide of the City of
New York -- Five Boroughs". "The Game of the Foxes" ^{#1}
by LADISLAS FARAGO.

EX-104

REC-51

62-46855-1016

2 Encls. carded by Bu. Library.
#2 filed in Bu. Library;
#1 chgd perm. to Espionage Sec.
2-18-72 Am.B.

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-87235)

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RESEARCH SECTION



5010-108

60 FEB 28 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *gmm*

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

u.s.
"POWER ON THE RIGHT"
BY WILLIAM W. TURNER
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
DATE: 1/13/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. F. A. Tansey

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is a review of captioned book published 1971 by Ramparts Press, Inc., Berkeley, California. Book being placed in Bureau Library. Information concerning author, a disgruntled former FBI Agent, is contained in addendum to this review.

SYNOPSIS:

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals, in actuality drums on the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments." The volume repeatedly lists names of individuals and organizations tying them all together by innuendo and association without any real facts that would astound the average individual. Turner refers to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, which he characterizes as "our national secret police," on more than 50 pages. His utterances and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. The book contains no news and nothing of historical or literary value. His regurgitative perverted approach toward the role of law enforcement is typically (for Turner) paranoid.

ACTION:

For information

62-46855

1 -

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EX-104

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FEB 24 1972

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INDEXED

MAR 1 1972

55 MAR 2 1972

SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

5-1/2
5-1/2

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

DETAILS:

BOOK REVIEW

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals deals, among other things, with the John Birch Society; the Ku Klux Klan; Robert DePugh and the Minutemen; the American Security Council; and the police, referred to as "Blue Power." In actuality, Turner spends most of his time interspersing very few details with very many allusions and innuendos that police organizations at all levels, local, state and Federal, are functioning in and through these various right-wing organizations. He beats on what the publishers refer to as the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments."

The author complains about "witch hunts;" the dossiers compiled by various intelligence agencies and police departments; and the voluminous index cards compiled by enumerated right-wing organizations, yet Turner's book itself consumes page after page and chapter after chapter listing names of individuals and organizations tying them all together without any real facts that would astound the average individual. By implication he associates all right-wing organizations and their sponsors or backers with each other.

Although the Warren Commission clearly established that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of President Kennedy, to further muddy the waters Turner states in his opinion there is graphic evidence to show that "at least two people" fired at Kennedy when he was assassinated. He alludes to a conspiracy insinuating involvement or cover-up by the FBI or CIA or both. He uses much space covering New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's much discredited investigation of the assassination and implies that much of this theory is new and was not considered by the Warren Commission.

MENTION OF THE FBI

Like Turner's other diatribes, this book is designed to downgrade law enforcement at all levels. The pages are replete with innuendos downgrading FBI Agents and former Agents. He refers at one point (page 242) to the FBI as "our national secret police."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

Typical comments by Turner are quoted from pages 242-243 as follows:

"The case of the Black Panthers may well be an example of Hoover's powers to incite. On June 4, 1969, heavily armed FBI Agents staged a pre-dawn raid on Black Panther Party headquarters in Chicago on the pretext of looking for a fugitive (who wasn't there)..."

Turner then states that on July 15, 1969, the Director stated the Black Panther Party represents the greatest threat to the internal security of the country. He then takes notice of two pre-dawn raids on Panther headquarters by local police in Chicago and Los Angeles in December of that year. He follows this by stating:

"Such is the overpowering ambition of Hoover that perhaps unwittingly he has brought his Bureau to the status of a de facto national police."

Turner's many other similar utterances and additional comments and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. He mentions Mr. Hoover and/or the FBI on more than 50 pages.

The book contains no news; nothing of historical value that cannot be located through thousands of other sources; nothing of literary value; and he spends so much time regurgitating perverted insinuations and distortions regarding the role of law enforcement that his approach is typically (for Turner) paranoiac.

Even the book jacket is false and misleading. It describes Turner as "a ten-year veteran of the FBI who left the Bureau in 1961 after calling for a congressional investigation of J. Edgar Hoover's policies."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

ADDENDUM:

b6
b7C

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES

The author, William W. Turner, entered the FBI as a
Special Agent [redacted] He was dismissed [redacted]

[redacted]

Turner appealed his dismissal to the Civil Service Commission; the Appeals Examining Office; and, the Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review. Turner then filed a civil action in U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, on October 5, 1962, seeking reinstatement. The court denied his motion and he appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and subsequently petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which was denied on November 9, 1964.

Throughout the proceedings against Turner and even before they began he sent numerous pleas to members of Congress and other high-ranking officials. After his effort in court had failed, he appeared on radio programs and at various forums in a continuing campaign to vilify the FBI and Mr. Hoover. His vitriolic articles have appeared in such publications as "Saga," "The Nation," "Playboy," and "Ramparts." Turner also has participated in various panel discussions where he has proven himself to be a dedicated enemy of law enforcement. He has made numerous unfounded charges about improper activities of various law enforcement agencies in his comments and his writings. His book "The Police Establishment" published in 1968, is a bitter and unfounded attack against law enforcement. His book "Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth" published in 1970, is a compilation of time-worn criticisms against the FBI with the majority having been repudiated on the public record. It includes a tedious litany of the personal complaints of the author against the strict discipline and rigorous FBI system which he bucked -- all the way to the Supreme Court -- and lost.

Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1/13/72

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. E. A. Tansey

BOOK REVIEW

"POWER ON THE RIGHT"
BY WILLIAM W. TURNER
EXTREMIST MATTERS.

This is a review of captioned book published 1971 by Ramparts Press, Inc., Berkeley, California. Book being placed in Bureau Library. Information concerning author, a disgruntled former FBI Agent, is contained in addendum to this review.

SYNOPSIS:

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals, in actuality drums on the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments." The volume repeatedly lists names of individuals and organizations tying them all together by innuendo and association without any real facts that would astound the average individual. Turner refers to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, which he characterizes as "our national secret police," on more than 50 pages. His utterances and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. The book contains no news and nothing of historical or literary value. His regurgitative perverted approach toward the role of law enforcement is typically (for Turner) paranoid.

ACTION:

For information

62-46855

1 - 67-455829 (W. W. Turner)

FAT:pjc/at
(9)

SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

DETAILS:

BOOK REVIEW

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals deals, among other things, with the John Birch Society; the Ku Klux Klan; Robert DePugh and the Minutemen; the American Security Council; and the police, referred to as "Blue Power." In actuality, Turner spends most of his time interspersing very few details with very many allusions and innuendos that police organizations at all levels, local, state and Federal, are functioning in and through these various right-wing organizations. He beats on what the publishers refer to as the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments."

The author complains about "witch hunts;" the dossiers compiled by various intelligence agencies and police departments; and the voluminous index cards compiled by enumerated right-wing organizations, yet Turner's book itself consumes page after page and chapter after chapter listing names of individuals and organizations tying them all together without any real facts that would astound the average individual. By implication he associates all right-wing organizations and their sponsors or backers with each other.

Although the Warren Commission clearly established that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of President Kennedy, to further muddy the waters Turner states in his opinion there is graphic evidence to show that "at least two people" fired at Kennedy when he was assassinated. He alludes to a conspiracy insinuating involvement or cover-up by the FBI or CIA or both. He uses much space covering New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's much discredited investigation of the assassination and implies that much of this theory is new and was not considered by the Warren Commission.

MENTION OF THE FBI

Like Turner's other diatribes, this book is designed to downgrade law enforcement at all levels. The pages are replete with innuendos downgrading FBI Agents and former Agents. He refers at one point (page 242) to the FBI as "our national secret police."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

Typical comments by Turner are quoted from pages 242-243 as follows:

"The case of the Black Panthers may well be an example of Hoover's powers to incite. On June 4, 1969, heavily armed FBI Agents staged a pre-dawn raid on Black Panther Party headquarters in Chicago on the pretext of looking for a fugitive (who wasn't there)..."

Turner then states that on July 15, 1969, the Director stated the Black Panther Party represents the greatest threat to the internal security of the country. He then takes notice of two pre-dawn raids on Panther headquarters by local police in Chicago and Los Angeles in December of that year. He follows this by stating:

"Such is the overpowering ambition of Hoover that perhaps unwittingly he has brought his Bureau to the status of a de facto national police."

Turner's many other similar utterances and additional comments and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. He mentions Mr. Hoover and/or the FBI on more than 50 pages.

The book contains no news; nothing of historical value that cannot be located through thousands of other sources; nothing of literary value; and he spends so much time regurgitating perverted insinuations and distortions regarding the role of law enforcement that his approach is typically (for Turner) paranoiac.

Even the book jacket is false and misleading. It describes Turner as "a ten-year veteran of the FBI who left the Bureau in 1961 after calling for a congressional investigation of J. Edgar Hoover's policies."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

ADDENDUM:

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES

b6
b7C

The author, William W. Turner, entered the FBI as a
Special Agent [redacted] He was dismissed [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Turner appealed his dismissal to the Civil Service Commission; the Appeals Examining Office; and, the Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review. Turner then filed a civil action in U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, on October 5, 1962, seeking reinstatement. The court denied his motion and he appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and subsequently petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which was denied on November 9, 1964.

Throughout the proceedings against Turner and even before they began he sent numerous pleas to members of Congress and other high-ranking officials. After his effort in court had failed, he appeared on radio programs and at various forums in a continuing campaign to vilify the FBI and Mr. Hoover. His vitriolic articles have appeared in such publications as "Saga," "The Nation," "Playboy," and "Ramparts." Turner also has participated in various panel discussions where he has proven himself to be a dedicated enemy of law enforcement. He has made numerous unfounded charges about improper activities of various law enforcement agencies in his comments and his writings. His book "The Police Establishment" published in 1968, is a bitter and unfounded attack against law enforcement. His book "Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth" published in 1970, is a compilation of time-worn criticisms against the FBI with the majority having been reputiated on the public record. It includes a tedious litany of the personal complaints of the author against the strict discipline and rigorous FBI system which he bucked -- all the way to the Supreme Court -- and lost.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 2/3/72

ReBullets, 1/5/72, 1/24/72, and 1/25/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of ~~X~~Real Personages
of Mother Goose" by KATHERINE E. THOMAS. ~~X~~

~~X~~"Dick Gregory's Political Primer" by DICK GREGORY, ~~X~~
which was furnished to the Bureau on 1/11/72, appears to be
identical with the Bureau's request for "Dick Gregory's
Election Handbook", by DICK GREGORY.

NY will discontinue attempt to obtain copy of book.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-440423-

1 Encl. chgd perm. to Research Section;
1 Encl. chgd perm. to A.D. E. J. Miller,
Dom. Intell. Div.

Carded by Bu. Library.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) 2-7-72
1 - New York

RJL:csb
(3)

REC-4 62-46855-1018

6 FEB 7 1972

ST-105

RESEARCH SECTION



55 MAR 2 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. A. M. Butler

SAC, Miami

3/2/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Acid 3-17-72 Amb
"Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Basic Documents" edited by Jay Mallin. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Florida; Spring, 1972; \$7.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:crc
(5) *clw*

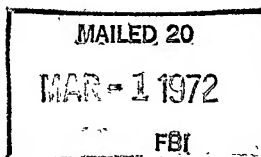
NOTE:

Book requested by Acting Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and possible review. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

EX-107

REC-462-46855-1019

16 MAR 2 1972



TJS/ELR

Evil Amb

265 TJS/ELR

66 MAR 7 1972

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Tolson _____
Felt _____
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Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM/4*

DATE: 2/23/72

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

"THE NEW RACISM"
BY LIONEL LOKOS
EXTREMIST MATTERS *us*

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

he [signature] in response

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

"The New Racism - Reverse Discrimination in America" presents the author's thesis regarding what has happened in America in recent years and proposes the question, "If it is wrong to discriminate against a minority, how much more wrong is it to discriminate against the majority?" In answering this question he analyzes the devastating effect of compensatory programs for blacks in colleges, in business, in neighborhoods, and in unions. He concludes that discrimination against whites (with the threats of extremists and separatists) will not solve the problems of the Negro and could lead to a race war. He suggests that we say honestly and even bluntly that we are not going to abandon majority rule in America to placate the ghetto militant and that the Black Panthers and other such groups be regarded as thugs and demagogues rather than martyrs. There is no information in Bureau files concerning the author, Lionel Lokos.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JGD:maz *maz*
(8)

3 MAR 2 1972

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

4 MAR 9 1972

JGD

DEA Encls

Los

5 - Deegan

[signature]

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"The New Racism"

By Lionel Lokos

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

No pertinent information contained in Bureau files. There is no information in Bureau files concerning the author, Lionel Lokos.
BOOK REVIEW:

"The New Racism - Reverse Discrimination in America" is a laborious chronicle of events in various black militant, extremist, and separatist groups by the author ending with his conclusion that "If we lack the will and the courage to end it (reverse racism), the day will come when this new racism will end every dream of liberty and equality our country has ever had."

The author, an admitted conservative Jew, in setting the stage presents this question: "If it is wrong to discriminate against a minority, how much more wrong is it to discriminate against the majority?" In answering this question he analyzes the devastating effect of compensatory programs for blacks in colleges, in business, in neighborhoods, and in unions. Discrimination against whites will not solve the problems of the Negro and it could lead to a race war. He buttresses this grim view with what the advocates of the new racism have in store for us, with specific attention given to the Black Panther Party, the Black Muslims, the Republic of New Africa, and similar terrorist groups. He relates in great detail the extremist and revolutionary rhetoric of these groups, however, sets forth nothing new that has not been a matter of public record in America except that he characterizes such activities as far more "racist" than the "white racism" practiced for the past 200 years.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"The New Racism"

By Lionel Lokos

He also treats in great detail the "black rebellion on campuses" and the establishment of "black universities" with the conclusion that the "reverse racism" practiced in such institutions is doing irrevocable damage to the black man from which he may never recover. He alludes to the fact that things are happening to the black man because of his color with no consideration given to his abilities as they compare with the white student with whom he must eventually compete.

Considerable space is devoted to the demoralizing effect the "new racism" is having not only on our educational institutions but also in public discrimination against the whites in unions. In summing up the employment problems, the future could scarcely be grimmer. If job programs are not successful, the ghetto residents will denounce "whitey" for "jiving" him again. If the programs are successful, the white workers will see the black skin as a passport to privileges in plants and factories. Either way, the program most inevitably engenders wall-to-wall hostility.

In concluding, the author is convinced that armed conflict may well occur in the '70s. He sees as the only alternative left "honesty" and suggests that we say honestly and bluntly that we are not going to abandon majority rule in the cities to placate the ghetto militants. We must insist that employment be on the basis of experience and ability and not because of color. Admission to colleges must be based upon grades and objective tests of intelligence with fairness to all students. The Black Panther Party and other such groups must be regarded as thugs and demagogues rather than martyrs.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The only mention of the FBI (page 145) is in reference to Mr. Hoover's being quoted as saying, "The Black Panther Party, without question, represents the greatest threat to the internal security of this country." (New York Times, 7/16/69, page 17)

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Mr. E. S. Miller

2/23/72

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

BOOK REVIEW
"THE NEW RACISM"
BY LIONEL LOKOS
EXTREMIST MATTERS

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ACTION:

For information.

① - ~~62-46855~~ (Book Review File)

JGD:maz
(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"The New Racism"

By Lionel Lokos

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"The New Racism"

By Lionel Lokos

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
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Ponder _____
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Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM/DEAR*

DATE: 3/1/72

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. F. Olmert

SUBJECT: *0* BOOK REVIEWS
"A SPECIAL RAGE"
BY GILBERT MOORE
EXTREMIST MATTERS
NY
copy
Garner

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Harper and Row. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library. *C*

SYNOPSIS

The author was assigned by "Life" magazine to cover the first trial of Huey Newton on the charge of murdering Officer John Frey of the Oakland, California, Police Department on 10/28/67. The author traces Newton's youth, his association with Bobby Seale and the formation of the Black Panther Party (BPP). He comments on the trial, including selection of jury, and testimony given at the trial pointing out contradictions. He tries to show fear of the BPP on the part of the white community caused the confrontation resulting in Officer Frey's death. He concludes by stating this fear was unwarranted and the underlying cause was racism which is widespread in America, but admits he does not have the answer to ending this racism. There is no information concerning Gilbert Moore in Bureau files. FBI mentioned on page 260 as describing the BPP as a major threat to national security. No other references to Bureau or Director.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855-(Book-Review-File)

RFO:vlb/pag

(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

58 MAR 9 - 1972

3-04 Report

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: "A Special Rage"

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no information concerning Gilbert Moore.

BOOK REVIEW

Gilbert Moore, a staff writer for "Life" magazine was assigned to cover the trial of Huey Newton, charged with the murder of Officer John Frey of the Oakland, California, Police Department on 10/28/67. In an effort to establish his credentials, Moore starts the book with a description of his youth in Harlem, education in Jamaica and service in the U. S. Army, during which he admits being a bad soldier. He then reviews Newton's youth, his education, family background and early criminal activities in an effort to paint a picture of an individual who was a victim of repression from the day of his birth. He attempts to explain Newton's criminal history as being caused by prejudice and minor confrontations which resulted in Newton being a suspect in all future crimes in his neighborhood.

He discusses Newton's association with Bobby Seale and the formation of the BPP, describing Newton's and the BPP's credo as "antiexploitation, antidegradation, antioppression" and "belief in anything that is necessary to correct unjust conditions." He then describes the May, 1967, march of armed BPP members to the California legislature as a typical American act designed to bring attention to their cause which in this instance was racism.

The author states the arming of the Panthers created considerable fear in the white community of Oakland and, as a result of this paranoia, many confrontations resulted which gave the BPP its undeserved bad reputation.

The author next describes the shooting incident with the Oakland Police Department, resulting in Officer Frey's death and the trial of Huey Newton. He gives special emphasis to the selection of the jury, repeatedly pointing out the difficulty in obtaining qualified jurors, particularly white people who were

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: "A Special Rage"

not prejudiced against Newton and the BPP. There is a considerable amount of space devoted to the trial with emphasis on the contradictions and testimony given and the deliberation of the jury. This is an apparent effort to show that Newton's conviction for manslaughter rather than murder was a proper result.

In summation, the author points out Newton received a fair trial according to a dictionary definition, but in reality this trial was rigged because Newton is black and because of the unwarranted fear of the party created by the press and law enforcement. He states the belief that Panthers are "mad killers" is the result of their own rhetoric and the extensive racism existing in the country today. He says this is indeed an agonizing and outrageous situation but readily admits that he does not have a solution to eliminate racism or repair its harm.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 260 where the author quotes the FBI as describing the BPP as a major threat to the national security. There are no other references to the Bureau or the Director.

ICP 2/10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS *Book*
"THE BONDS, AN AMERICAN FAMILY"
BY ROGER M. WILLIAMS
EXTREMIST MATTERS *USA*

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

DATE: 2/29/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. L. Ridgeway

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by the Atheneum Press, New York, New York. Book being placed in Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

This book is a collective biography of four generations of Bonds with the main impetus directed toward Julian Bond, first Negro elected to a seat in the Georgia Legislature since Reconstruction. The book covers a span of 130 years tracing the Bond family from a Kentucky slave woman, Jane, who bore two sons by her white owner, to Julian Bond. Julian's forefathers were reportedly scholars and followed lives of academic achievement dedicated to betterment of the black man's life. Julian, a poor student and certainly not an intellectual, has chosen political activism to achieve the goals of his forefathers. Julian Bond, who has openly supported revolutionary black extremist organizations, has a questionable future as his ambition for national political life is in doubt. The author purports to show in his book the meaning and burden of black inheritance and how it has changed over the years. The book is clearly pro-Bond lacking in objectivity. Bureau files negative concerning author Roger M. Williams. The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

ACTION:

For information.

62-46855 (Book review file)

RLR:mmmb/klk

57 MAR 8 1972

EX-104

REC-5

15 MAR 3 1972
SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Bonds, An American Family"
62-46855

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

Bureau files contain no information concerning the author of captioned book, Roger M. Williams.

BOOK REVIEW:

This book is a collective biography of four black lives in America covering a span of 130 years. The book begins with a Kentucky slave woman named Jane who bore two sons, James and Henry, to her white owner, Preston Bond. These light-skinned sons of Jane eventually gained freedom through emancipation. Jane instilled in her sons the desire to persevere, learn and to succeed. Henry Bond became a lawyer and a teacher in Kentucky. James took undergraduate work at Berea College and later a degree in divinity from Oberlin College. James entered a life of preaching and social activism and finally in Kentucky became the Commissioner on Interracial Cooperation, a post he held until his death in 1929.

Horace Mann Bond, one of James' sons, was a scholarly young man who succeeded in a segregated world of higher black education. He attended Pennsylvania's Lincoln University and did graduate work at the University of Chicago. He taught at Fisk University, became Dean at Dillard University and President at Fort Valley State College in Georgia, and finally to the presidency at Lincoln and deanship at Atlanta University. He was never offered a position with a white university.

Julian Bond, the son of Horace, born in 1940, attended a private academy in Philadelphia where he performed poorly in scholastic endeavors. His lackluster academic performance continued at Atlanta University. He was never

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Bonds, An American Family"
62-46855

considered a good student. Julian was not to follow the scholastic life of his father and grandfather. Williams reports that the civil rights movement in the early 1960s gave Julian the motivation that was lacking in his early years. Julian Bond became a leader in the old Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. He ran for the Georgia Legislature and won a seat but was expelled in 1966 for refusing to retract a statement denouncing the Vietnam War which was a vicious distorted attack on the U. S. position in Vietnam and an affront to the Georgia Legislature. He was ordered reinstated by the Supreme Court in 1967. In the Summer of 1968, Bond was seen by millions on national television when at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, he lead a disruptive challenge to the seating of the legitimate Georgia delegation. Bond, according to the author, has established himself as one who could on the one hand deal with the established political machine and on the other deal with violence-prone individuals of the black community whose activities he has frequently endorsed.

The author purports to show the burden of black inheritance and how it has changed over the years. All the Bonds, he says, were dedicated to improving the lives of their people and fought well with the weapons at hand. Julian's weapons are new, he wants to reach the goals of his forefathers through political and social action, not accommodation but confrontation with personal risk and involvement. Unfortunately the author fails to show the revolutionary extremist philosophy of Julian Bond.

The story closes with Julian Bond portrayed as the reluctant hero with many questions concerning his future. He is shown as a national figure with a weak political base with a potential for national political success but with reservations as to his desire and ambition to become personally involved in national politics. Williams concludes his story

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Bonds, An American Family"
62-46855

by finding it difficult to imagine a Bond deliberately avoiding the heat of battle. The book is clearly pro-Bond lacking in objectivity.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is not mentioned in captioned book.

RUR

JD/RUR

DEMER

EM

GC M

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/6/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 3-20-72 Amb*
1. "The Time of the Furnaces: A Case Study of Black Student Revolt" by Earl Anthony. Dial Press; paperback, \$1.95
 - Rec'd 3-20-72 Amb*
2. "Black Americans and White Racism: Theory and Research" edited by Marcel L. Goldschmid. Holt, Rinehart and Winston; paperback, \$6.25
 - Rec'd 3-9-72 Amb*
3. "Blacktown, U.S.A." by Frank L. Keegan. Little, Brown; \$8.95

- 1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

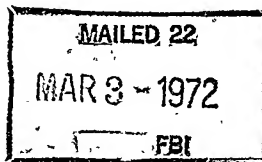
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NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

REC-45 62-46855-1023

19 MAR 6 1972



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*Euf
Amb*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Warkart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

1-444
TJS/er

MAR 10 1972
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3/1/72

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

FROM :

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/25/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "White Uses
of Black in America" by DAN LACY

No Loc

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3-6-72 Amb.

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1 - New York (100-87235)

62-46855-1024

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(3)

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ENCLOSURE

6 MAR 3 1972

RESEARCH



62 MAR 1 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

3/6/72

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The War Within: Violence or Nonviolence in the Black Revolution" edited by James Robert Ross. Sheed and Ward; paperback, \$3.95

2. "The Black Revolt and Democratic Politics" edited by Sondra Silverman. D. C. Heath and Company, Lexington, Massachusetts. (Cost not given; paperback will suffice.)

3. "The Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr." by Hanes Walton, Jr. Negro Universities Press, Westport, Connecticut, \$8.00

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

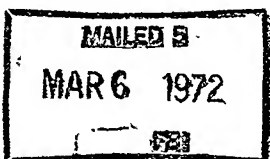
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REC-89

19 MAR 7 1972

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.



6 MAR 10 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
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Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Amb.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/6/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of each book listed below for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 3-10-72*
1. ^{Book} "The New Urban Guerilla" by Elmer "Geronimo" Pratt. C/O Right On!, 2026 7th Avenue, New York; date of publication not given; price not given

Rec'd 3-10-72

 2. ^{Book} "Blood in My Eye" by George Jackson. ^{N.Y.} Random House, New York; publication 2/21/72; \$5.95

Rec'd 4-21-72

 3. ^{Book} "Garvey: The Story of a Pioneer Black Nationalist" by Elton C. Fax. Dodd, Mead; March, 1972; \$7.95 ^{U.S.A.}

Rec'd 4-21-72

 4. ^{Book} "Black Caucus Movements and Revolutionary Unionism." Author not given; publisher not given; \$1.50

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

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(6)

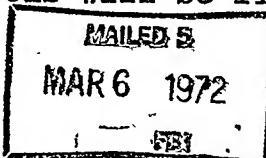
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19 MAR 7 1972

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
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Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____



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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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TJS/ELP

Rec'd 4-21-72

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM*

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

Book
"PANTHERMANIA - THE CLASH OF BLACK AGAINST
BLACK IN ONE AMERICAN CITY"
BY GAIL SHEEHY
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: March 8, 1972

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. D. A. Brumble

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Q
far
This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by Harper and Row. This book is being placed in the Bureau library.

BOOK REVIEW

This book is a rehash of the over-reported New Haven, Connecticut; trial of Black Panthers charged with the killing of Black Panther Party (BPP) member, Alex Rackley, wherein the author, who is white, attempts to present an apologetic, sympathetic view to what she considers to be the plight of blacks in the U. S., which is not based on facts and is replete with emotional interpretation. *Q*

No identifiable derogatory information is contained in Bureau files concerning the author. She is a white female described in the cover of book as having worked for ten years on the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle Tribune" and "New York Herald Tribune," and thereafter engaged in free lance writing for many national magazines. Incidental to completing a fellowship on interracial reporting at Columbia University, she authored this book. *EX-117*

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In this book the author departed upon a literary endeavor to support her sympathies with the Black Panthers at New Haven, Connecticut, who had been charged with the kidnapping, torture and murder of Alex Rackley, allegedly an informant in the Black Panther Party, New York Chapter, whom she believed

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2 MAR 10 1972

62-46855
1 - 105-165706 (Black Panther Party)

CONTINUED OVER

54 MAR 16 1972

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review

had been victim of an oppressive system. She desired to recall and reflect upon black reactions to this incident. She attempts to trace a history of revolutionary movements within the U. S. by both the blacks and the New Left, which caused the incident to occur at New Haven. She attempts to project legitimate causes which preconditioned this event, but does so without documentation and factual presentation of individuals and revolutionary movements in any depth. Her discovery, if any, was an over reaction found among New Haven citizenry which she described in the title of her book as panthermania, i.e., individuals becoming over excited to what was an unreal threat.

She identifies, to her own disbelief, the fact that a murder actually had occurred and the charges involved were legitimate. She does recommend that everyone should "resist the emotional catharsis of manufacturing black martyrs - as there is too much real work to be done."

She concludes that the New Haven trial was politically limp and an exhibition of weaknesses inherent in any revolutionary organization. She described these weaknesses as being two-fold, consisting of intense rivalry among leadership and successes of informers and paranoia. She recommends that if the Black Panther Party is to succeed or survive, it may have to copy the "Mafia technique" of requiring members to kill somebody at time of indoctrination into the group.

MENTION OF FBI

On page eight, the author comments on what she considers to be pantherphobia and accuses the FBI and police of spreading a myth of open warfare existing between police and Panthers. The only other mention of the FBI is a quote of a Black Panther Party member's relative in New Haven concerning the trial in New Haven, wherein the Director is accused of the arrests involved as being his conspiracy. Both accusations are untrue and without foundation.

ACTION:

For information.

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Jim

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3/7/72

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

FROM

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/6/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Blacktown,
U.S.A." by FRANK L. KEEGAN.

U.S.A.

EX-100

REC-66

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3-10-72 AMB.

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

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ENCLOSURE



56 MAR 16 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH SECTION

6 MAR 9 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : *JJM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/8/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/6/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of ^{#1} "Blood in publicat.
My Eye" by GEORGE JACKSON. "The USA New Urban Guerilla" by USA
ELMER "GERONIMO" PRATT. ^{#2} USA publication

*2 Encls. carded by Bu Library;
#1 filed in Bu Library
#2 retained Extremist ^{EX-101} Div. V.
3-10-72, AntB.*

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1 - New York (100-87235)

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ENCLOSURE

MAR 10 1972

RESEARCH SEC.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. E. S. Miller

3/7/72

T. J. Smith

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Miss M. M. Chamberlain

BOOK REVIEW
"THE NEWS TWISTERS" (TNT)
BY EDITH EFRON
RESEARCH MATTER

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Nash Publishing, Los Angeles, California.

SYNOPSIS:

Funded by research grant from The Historical Research Foundation, author Edith Efron, adhering to precise formula and rigid guidelines, has set forth indictment of NBC, ABC, and CBS, proving to her satisfaction, through use of tapes of actual broadcasts, existence of television network ideological monopoly guarded and perpetuated by Democratic-liberal-left commentators and network management. Author, concerned about upcoming Presidential election, presents study showing liberal bias exists against right, left, and center and greatly influenced electorate during 1968 Presidential election. Recommends unified attack on monopoly and favors abolition of Government control of television news media, as now regulated by Federal Communications Commission and Fairness Doctrine, thus giving to this media same freedom, guaranteed by First Amendment, enjoyed by other forms of communication. This would, according to author, allow development of competing news services, each of which would have the "unbreached right to any political point of view it preferred." With little hope for achievement of this goal, Efron advocates public fight militantly for Fairness Doctrine. Bureau files indicate Efron investigated Security Matter-C in 1953 at request of State Department, which had received allegation of communist affiliation while attending Barnard College early 1940s. Investigation failed to substantiate charges. Revealed Edith Efron Bogat newspaper-woman and then "stringer" for "New York Times Magazine" in

①- 62-46855 (Book Review File)

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184 MAR 22 1972

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

Haiti. Mid-1940s, wife of black Haitian businessman, had, through sentiments and activities, roused ire of American colony who considered her a liberal. Her former husband, [redacted] whom she divorced [redacted] later married known member of Benjamin Franklin Club of Communist Party, USA. Other security references in Bureau files relating to Efron's relatives. Derogatory references also located concerning individual who might be identical with [redacted]

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[redacted] Numerous references in book to Director and Bureau, most merely cite Bureau's position on national security matters and show how television networks handle, mishandle, or suppress its warnings on dangers from New Left and black extremist violence. One alleges only conservative publications print "political opinions" of such men as J. Edgar Hoover. In one of appendices, presenting diversity in selection of facts to prove bias on part of selected publications, Efron includes reprint of "Time," 2/2/70, article pointing out Bureau discrepancies in investigations of Judge Clement Haynsworth and George Harrold Carswell, Supreme Court nominees. No record Bureau files publisher, Nash Publishing Company, Los Angeles, California, or The Historical Research Foundation.

ACTION:

For information.

DETAILS - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

DETAILS:

Review of book: Concerned about the upcoming November, 1972, Presidential election and a 1968 electorate guided in no small measure by political counseling on the part of the press, notably the network news, the author set out to prove biased reporting by the major networks in the United States. Funded by a research grant from The Historical Research Foundation and adhering strictly to a precise formula and a rigid set of guidelines, Miss Efron has set forth an indictment of NBC, ABC, and CBS, proving, to her satisfaction, the existence of an ideological monopoly jealously guarded and perpetuated by Democratic-liberal-left commentators and network management.

Author's techniques: Efron's techniques involve: (1) agreement upon a definition of bias; (2) analyzation of opinion-selectivity, including editorial opinion; (3) selection of a control group of subject matter (the three 1968 Presidential candidates, major campaign issues, and principal groups of the United States political spectrum); and (4) utilization of tapes of actual news broadcasts made during the period surveyed.

Deductions: Efron has demonstrated through actual word count of taped commentaries, that the legal provision requiring each side of an issue be given equal time is but a myth as practiced by television networks. She has shown, through an explanation of 33 propaganda gimmicks used by network commentators, how they were not only quantitatively but qualitatively devastating to those whom they opposed.

Among the specific deductions Efron has made are the following:

Richard Nixon is President today in spite of the network television news media, for the three major networks daily broadcast editorials against him during the campaign.

The cumulative effect of the networks' depiction of George Wallace as provoking disorder, plus the anti-intellectualism sprayed on pro-Wallace-ites, turned the tide against him.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Eiron

No opinions favorable to "white middle-class America" were voiced on any network during the weeks leading up to the 1968 election. This segment of the population was portrayed as racist and militaristic.

Network handling of black militance was described as "largely the voice of black power, heavily reinforced with editorial support." According to the author, all three networks sanctioned the most extreme, the most violent, and the actively criminal elements of the black power movement.

Nor has the New Left fared any better than the right and the middle. It has been "favored quantitatively, but betrayed qualitatively." After Vice President Agnew's antipress speech in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1969, many New Left voices agreed that his charges of bias were justified. Despite sympathy for the principal left positions, the networks do not identify people as leftist or radical, thus censoring the New Left's identity. New Left political or ideological analyses are never allowed into network news. Only slogans and chants are heard--not thoughts. The networks chose not to introduce the public to the young Marxists, Maoists, and Marcusians; to identify their groups; to portray their devotion to brute force as a means of solving political problems; to put their opinions on the air and subject them to the impact of critical opposing opinion. The obscenities and vulgarities of the youthful New Leftists in Chicago in 1968 were censored out of existence by network newscasters.

Deviation from the entrenched line brought professional punishment to Chet Huntley and Howard K. Smith and an ominous silence from some of their network contemporaries, probably fearful of being granted their portion of "liberal justice."

Eiron concludes unconditionally that there is no conspiracy in network news departments; instead, there is active dishonesty. "What we are seeing," she writes, "is power lust." Only liberals have control of the selective and interpretive processes in the network news departments.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

Solutions: Miss Efron recommends a unified attack on the network's ideological monopoly by all excluded groups, right, left, and center. She also favors creation of the system that exists in other communications media--"the system which would totally expel government from its confines and allow the development of competing news services, each of which had the unbreached right to any political point of view it preferred." This system, sheltered by the First Amendment, would give, according to Efron, maximum competition and maximum intellectual diversity without a "government-imposed frontal lobotomy on broadcasting," as performed by the Federal Communications Commission and only slightly less by the Fairness Doctrine enacted in 1949. She refers to the incompatibilities of the First Amendment and the Fairness Doctrine, considering them to comprise the "supreme abandonment of logic," and admits her solution is the most "revolutionary."

Having little hope that the First Amendment protection of this medium can be achieved, thereby thrusting it among contributors in the free market of free ideas, Miss Efron advocates the public--comprising all political persuasions--fight militantly for the Fairness Doctrine, the "lesser evil," and urges that the monopolistic system that operates this communications medium be altered.

To all the Davids, she offers her book "as a sling and a stone."

Review of Bureau files: On 3/5/53, the Bureau was requested by the State Department to conduct an investigation of one Edith Carroll Efron Bogat, then a resident of Haiti, about whom allegations had been made of Communist Party membership, activities, and sympathies. Specifically, it was alleged that she was a Communist Party member and assumed a leading role in front organizations while attending Barnard College, New York City, and that she was reported to have in her Haitian home phonograph albums including "Songs of New China," and "Songs of the Red Army."

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

Our investigation disclosed that Edith Carrol Efron was born 3/10/22 in New York City to Alexander and Rose Efron, both of whom were born in Russia. She attended Barnard College, receiving an A.B. in 1942 and a Masters Degree in Journalism from Columbia University in 1944. In 1941, she married [redacted] but divorced him 7/30/47, marrying a [redacted] on 8/29/47. [redacted] later married [redacted] an individual identified as a member of the Benjamin Franklin Club of the Communist Party, USA.

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From 1941 on, Efron was employed as a newspaper reporter for various papers, including "The New York Times." At the time she was in Haiti, she served as a "stringer" for "The New York Times Magazine," submitting material on an irregular basis. In the late 1940s, she opened her own journalism school in Haiti and taught there, reportedly at the special request of the then President of Haiti.

In 1953, according to State Department information, Efron, because of accusations of communist sympathy, had her passport limited to six months at the time she applied for renewal. It was established that no evidence had been uncovered that she was or ever had been affiliated with or sympathetic to the communist cause. She was subsequently extended normal passport privileges.

In 1954, the President of Haiti requested the United States Embassy in Port-au-Prince to determine the political orientation and activities of Edith Efron Bogat, and it was thought that she was at that time under the surveillance of the Haitian police. It appeared that the President objected to her relationship with Haitian "liberals with large ideas."

Although our investigation failed to substantiate the charges against Edith Efron, memoranda emanating from United States Government personnel in Haiti during the time of Efron's residence there indicated that--justified or not--she was not held in high esteem by the American colony.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

Previous to her marriage to [redacted] described as a [redacted] "Efron, then Mrs. [redacted] Abrahams, was referred to as a young New York Leftist. In the mid-1940s, she was friendly with an individual named [redacted] of dubious reputation. As an indication of public opinion, a 21-year-old embassy secretary, suspicioned to be leaking information from the Military Attache's office, was returned to the States by the Military Attache because she had moved in with Abrahams and had become part of the "Abrahams [redacted] crowd." Mrs. Bogat's articles submitted to Haitian newspapers were reported to be written with an anti-American slant. This caused some speculation as to whether she was a communist.

In 1946, Miss Efron's uncle, Joshua Kunitz, and his wife, and her uncle-by-marriage, Alexander Kendrick, were in contact with Soviet Embassy officials. Kunitz was a writer and contributor to "Soviet Russia Today," and was identified as a communist during the 1940s. Kendrick, London correspondent for CBS in the 1940s, was alleged to have been a member of the Communist Party, USA, during the latter part of World War II. b6 b7C

Information indicated that Edith Efron Bogat returned to the United States sometime in 1954, resumed residence with her parents in New York City, and was seeking a divorce from her Haitian husband. On her return, she was employed as Special Departments Editor of "Look" magazine.

Clytia M. Chambers: On the cover of Efron's book, "The News Twisters," credit is given to her partner in research, one Clytia M. Chambers. It is curious that one of Efron's

[redacted] This individual,

[redacted] Edith Efron.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

During their stay in Haiti, [redacted] involved themselves socially with the Haitians and as a result, also roused the ire of certain elements of the American community. One prominent individual interviewed in Haiti remarked that he considered them poor representatives of the United States and avoided them as much as possible, implying dangerous political activity. These individuals, including Edith Efron Bogat, obviously comprised the more liberal segment of the American colony in Port-au-Prince.

[redacted]
[redacted]
Edith Abrams (unquestionably Abrahams) and that both of these individuals followed the left-wing line of certain international events and were adjudged to be liberals. During

b6
b7C

[redacted]
A name check request in 1961 regarding [redacted] indicated she was no longer [redacted]. No current information appears in the files, and there is no way to ascertain if this individual is identical with the [redacted] Edith Efron [redacted] "The News Twisters." The [redacted] however is an unusual one.

There is no information in Bureau files regarding The Historical Research Foundation, which funded this study on the news media, nor is there any data on the publisher, Nash Publishing, Los Angeles, California.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

Mention of Director and FBI: There are numerous references in this book to the Director and the Bureau.

Speaking of the opinion selectivity of various publications with varied political persuasions, Efron states that it is to "The Chicago Tribune" and "Human Events" that one must go to keep up with the political opinions of such men as Barry Goldwater, Senator Tower, Governor Ronald Reagan, or J. Edgar Hoover--"again because only a conservative publication so admires the wisdom of these men as to report regularly on their opinions."

In one of the appendices, the author, showing diversity in the choice of facts between selected publications, inserts a reprint of a "Time," 2/2/70, article which mentions the Bureau's investigation* of Judge Clement Haynsworth, which "overlooked Haynsworth's financial dealings," and alleged that the Bureau "had not bothered" to check a speech Judge George Harrold Carswell had contributed at an earlier date to the Irwinton, Georgia, hometown weekly newspaper, in which he asserted his belief in the principles of white supremacy.

Other references to the Director and the Bureau are cited by the author merely to show how the major networks handle, mishandle, or suppress the Bureau's expressed position on national security matters and its public warnings regarding Students for a Democratic Society, New Left, and black extremist violence.

* See Addendum page 10.

ADDENDUM - SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, RBL:bsh, 3/17/72

The Bureau did not conduct an investigation of Clement Furman Haynsworth or George Harrold Carswell at the time of their nominations to the Supreme Court. We had previously conducted investigations of Haynsworth in 1957 and of Carswell in 1953 and 1958. (77-74002 Haynsworth; 77-57344 Carswell)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

"FREE HUEY" BY
EDWARD M. KEATING

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3/9/72

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Miss Dorsey
- 1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-03 BY 60267 NLS/KP/KAD

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Ramparts Press, Incorporated, Berkeley, California. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

"Free Huey" from the author's viewpoint offers a chronology of events surrounding the trial of Huey P. Newton in connection with the death of Oakland, California, Police Officer John Frey on 10/28/67. The book actually presents an inaccurate image of Newton and gives a distorted account of his encounters with police authorities. This book tries to impart Newton has been the innocent victim of injustice.

Author mentions on Page 67, "Fruitless efforts were made to get the FBI and the Justice Department to investigate the killing of Hutton." This refers to Bobby James Hutton, a Black Panther Party (BPP) member, who was killed in gun battle with Oakland, California, police on 4/6/68. This is an unfounded attack since FBI conducted a preliminary inquiry at specific request of Department of Justice relative to alleged civil rights violations arising from gun battle which resulted in Hutton's death.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - 62-468551 (Book Review File)
- 1 - [REDACTED]

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SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Free Huey" by
Edward M. Keating

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files indicate Edward Michael Keating is a former editor of "Ramparts" magazine, which is published in California. "Ramparts" has been critical of the U. S. Government Vietnam policy and of the FBI. Keating has frequently criticized U. S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam. He has also been an outspoken critic of the FBI, frequently making baseless charges or allegations concerning the work of the Bureau.

BOOK REVIEW

This book claims to offer a chronology of events surrounding the 1968 trial of BPP leader Huey P. Newton; however, it actually presents an inaccurate image of Newton, a cofounder of the revolutionary BPP. Distorted accounts are furnished of Newton's encounters and arrests by police authorities. The author, an attorney who helped defend Newton, admits that his fairness may be legitimately questioned. Newton is pictured as being honorable, religious, devoted to the welfare of his people, and one who has been continually harassed by police, although it was acknowledged Newton's past record would show his violence and practice of lying. Newton was indicted for murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and the kidnaping of a civilian in making his escape from the scene of the killing of Oakland, California, Police Officer John Frey during the early morning of 10/28/67. On 7/15/68 Newton's trial commenced and he was subsequently found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. The author claims Newton was prosecuted for political reasons and that it was fortunate the California Court of Appeals later reversed this conviction and that to the world his response is, "Free Huey." A subsequent trial of Newton resulted in a hung jury and the local district attorney has indicated he does not intend to ask for another trial of Newton.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"Free Huey" by

Edward M. Keating

MENTION OF THE FBI

On Page 67 it was reported, "Fruitless efforts were made to get the FBI and the Justice Department to investigate the killing of Hutton." This refers to Bobby James Hutton, a BPP member, who was killed by Oakland, California, police officers during a 90-minute gun battle 4/6/68 in which black extremist Eldridge Cleaver and several other BPP members were involved. Information presented to the Alameda County, California, Grand Jury indicated that an armed group of BPP members went looking for "some shooting" with police during the evening of 4/6/68 in West Oakland, California. This information presented to the Grand Jury resulted in eight BPP members being indicted and police authorities were exonerated in the killing of Bobby James Hutton. The BPP had charged that Hutton was shot down as he fled from a house clad only in shorts. The evidence showed he was fully clothed.

The FBI conducted a preliminary investigation during 1968 at the specific request of the Department of Justice relative to alleged civil rights violations arising from a shoot-out between BPP members and Oakland police on 4/6/68 which resulted in the death of Hutton. BPP members alleged harassment and mistreatment by Oakland police in that officers illegally and unlawfully killed Hutton. Neighborhood witnesses said Hutton was called on several times by police to surrender. Police stated Hutton refused to raise hands as ordered and was shot as he attempted to flee. Results of this investigation were appropriately disseminated to the Civil Rights Division of the Department. This allegation by Keating is false and is another example of his unfounded attacks upon the FBI.

DEM

EMA

Mr. Bishop

March 8, 1972

H. A. Jones

"STRANGE ALLIANCE"

CODE NAME FOR "JOHN EDGAR HOOVER"
BY HANK MESSICK

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

Through newspaper book review columns we learned in January, 1972, that a book to be entitled "John Edgar Hoover" by Hank Messick would be published in April, that it would cost \$7.95, and would be a "critical examination" of the Director. Special contacts of our New York Office at the time checked and advised that the publisher, David McKay Company, considered the book so poorly written that they were keeping the "galley proofs" unavailable to prevent unfavorable reviews by literary critics. Through a confidential source, the Bureau has obtained an "uncorrected proof" of the book entitled "Strange Alliance" which is listed as the code name for the real title "John Edgar Hoover."

Hank Messick is well-known to the Bureau as a reporter who specializes in organized crime reporting and in the past has been critical of the FBI's approach to the organized crime problem. Due to his critical statements in 1967, the Bureau advised all Offices that no courtesies or information should be given to him. He has three previous books, including "The Silent Syndicate" (1967), "Secret File" (1968), and "Lansky" (1971) regarding organized crime and containing snide references to the Bureau.

A review of the "galley proofs" bears out the opinion that captioned book is very poorly written, disjointed in contents and definitely not "saleable" in its present cumbersome style and shoddy research. It is a mosaic of many false stories and fabrications by long-standing critics such as Max Lowenthal, Fred Cook, etc. It repeats much of the data in Messick's previously reviewed book about Internal Revenue Service, "Secret File," wherein he accused the FBI of avoiding organized crime cases until Robert Kennedy forced the Bureau to investigate them. In line with the code title "Strange Alliance," the author, in tedious fashion, again and again restates his main premise that right-wing politicians and right-wing businessmen have supported and increased the power and stature of both organized crime and the Director's FBI.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bates

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Cleveland

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Gandy

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

In this respect, he is frequently critical of Lewis Rosenstiel and Schenley Industries, and many reported good friends of the Bureau, such as Clint Murchison and former Senator Joseph McCarthy.

This book contains many of the worn-out and false criticisms of the FBI, including those regarding the Palmer raids, the Lindbergh case, the relationship with former Senator Joseph McCarthy, the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation, the Judith Coplon case, the ex-Agent John Shaw incident, and Congressman Hale Boggs' remarks. He also ridicules as false the stories such as the origin of the term "G-Men," the surrender of Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, and the Director's capture of Alvin Karpis.

There is nothing new or startling regarding the Bureau in this book and he repeats his well-known misconception regarding the nature and structure of organized crime. As noted, this book is presently in the "uncorrected proof" stage and even with considerable editing and restructuring, it is doubtful it will "sell" on the public market. A review of the highlights of captioned book by chapters follows.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

H. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

DETAILS:

A book column in the 1/29/72, issue of the "New York Post" and advertisement from the 1/24/72, issue of "Publishers Weekly" announced a new book entitled "John Edgar Hoover" by Hank Messick to be due in April and would sell for \$7.95 and be a "critical examination" of John Edgar Hoover. Subsequently, a contact of our New York Office advised that the publisher, David McKay Company, was keeping the "galley" out of circulation to prevent bad publicity inasmuch as the book was so poorly written. Through a confidential source we have obtained an "uncorrected proof" of the galley of this book.

The author, Hank Messick, who specializes in exposing organized crime, has previously been critical of the FBI's work in organized crime investigations, and for such criticisms, our Field Offices were instructed in April, 1967, to afford him no cooperation. He has three previous books: "The Silent Syndicate" in 1967, "Secret File" in 1969, and "Lansky" in 1971, which contain critical references to the Bureau. A review of captioned book reflects that it is indeed poorly written; repeats the same old unwarranted accusations and stories as written by such Bureau critics as Max Lowenthal, Fred Cook and others; and repeats much of the data in Messick's previously reviewed book "Secret File," in which he criticizes the FBI for avoiding organized crime investigations until Robert Kennedy forced the Bureau into them. A review of the highlights of captioned book by chapters follows.

INTRODUCTION:

The Introduction starts off by saying, "Unlike God, John Edgar Hoover admits to no mistakes." It repeats several old wives' tales and criticisms such as: installation of \$30,000 air conditioner in Director's car to cool it while windows open; special wiring in Director's TV set to make it turn on instantly; charting of papers on Director's desk every night to make sure none are out of position when he returns; coffee spilled on Director's rug while he was out of town and exact duplicate manufactured over the weekend and installed before his return; ridiculing of former agent who wrote unflattering book about FBI on Joe Pyne Show; the "watch the borders" tale, and the critical letter of former SA John Shaw.

The Director is compared with former Senator Joseph McCarthy in his cultivation of wealthy bigots by continually repeating and partially causing the communism scare; is accused of chasing "punks" and defending the Nation against bungling saboteurs while organized crime became a major force; and is depicted as an opportunist able to adjust to various presidents

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of differing political persuasions. The Introduction concludes by indicating the Director desires to continue at least until the new FBI building is completed which is described as a monument fit for a Roman emperor. It is stated that the Director fears that his confidential files will come under hostile eyes as soon as he leaves and the scandals will prevent the building being dedicated to him.

CHAPTER ONE:

This chapter concerns the Director's early work in the Department and the Bureau of Investigation, and is a rehash of old, and false accusations against the Director, such as those by Max Lowenthal and Fred Cook. It is implied that the Director left the Library of Congress in 1917 to become a clerk in the Department of Justice because that position was draft exempt. It is claimed the Director's father had been a Washington bureaucrat, that his older brother by 15 years had followed the family pattern, and the Director knew well the security of civil service and was "familiar with all the angles." The author stated that son planning a political career might find a record of war service outstanding as did Joe McCarthy but the Director preferred draft exemption. (Thus, an evil motive is attributed to both service and non-service in the armed services.)

The author points out that Mr. Hoover never devoted any time to women and it later became fashionable to explain that he was "wedded to his work." The author says "the legend builders in their zeal created 'an unhealthy picture of a young man and nothing in the years that lay ahead corrected it.' Considerable effort is made to connect the Director with the Palmer raids including the allegation that Mr. Hoover prepared two documents on subversive organizations which were sent to the field for study by those conducting the raids. Additionally, alleged instructions are quoted in detail which would indicate that Mr. Hoover had a major role in the Palmer raids, being the person on duty all night when these raids were made and the person to whom communications were to be directed. The author says the detailed information is set forth to overcome arguments of apologists who claim the Director had no major part in these raids.

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The author points out that four days after William J. Burns became Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hoover was named Assistant Director. Burns is accused of a most unsavory reputation. It is noted that these years under Harding were years of scandal, costing the Nation literally billions of dollars, and that the Justice Department became known as "the Department of Easy Virtue" and the Bureau of Investigation as "Government by Blackmail." The author says that the picture of an idealist Hoover is misleading because by accepting the job as Burns' chief aide "he made himself part of the gang's operations."

CHAPTER TWO:

There is a discussion of the scandals occurring in the President Harding era, and the indication that Mr. Hoover must have been loyal to his superiors in this Administration. The book disclaims the legend that the Director somehow remained removed and above the misconduct of the old Bureau of Investigation. Ridicule is cast upon the Director's appointment by Attorney General Harlan Stone. Contrary to historical record, the author claims the Director was a professional bureaucrat and would not conceivably have set any special conditions upon his acceptance of this position. It is further stated that the Director was the logical appointee for Acting Director since he had been Assistant Director and therefore knew the personnel and investigations pending.

The author claims the Director was great at fighting the Red menace but not organized crime since "there is an alliance between organized crime, right-wing politicians and business leaders." The author claims that the Director did not originate hiring law-trained Agents since that had been an earlier Bureau policy. He pointed out that Mrs. Jessie B. Duckstien, former confidential secretary to William J. Burns, was subpoenaed and testified before the Senator Wheeler Commission and shortly thereafter received a letter from Mr. Hoover requesting her resignation. Senator Wheeler was quoted as commenting, "When they did tell the truth, why, they fired them." The author says this pattern has been repeated again and again, and that when any Special Agent told the truth which reflected in any way on the legend of John Edgar Hoover, he was fired or banished.

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The item regarding Mrs. Jessie Duckstien is typical of the loose handling and innuendo of the author. Bufile 67-24617 shows that Jessie B. Duckstien (Mrs. William O. Duckstien) EOD in the Department of Justice as a Stenographer-Typist on 8/11/21; served as Secretary to William J. Burns, then Director of the Bureau of Investigation, from December, 1921, to December, 1923; and by letter of 11/27/23, Mrs. Duckstien was appointed as a Special Agent in the Bureau of Investigation. By memorandum 5/26/24, a Special Agent in Charge, E.H. Bohner, of the Washington Field Office advised there was no particular work adaptable for women Agents in the Washington Field Office and that it was not advisable to have any women Agents assigned to that Office. Accordingly for this reason, the resignation of Jessie Duckstien was requested by letter of 5/26/24, and she submitted same by letter of 5/27/24. Contrary to Messick's false allegations, this personnel file shows subsequently friendly correspondence by Mrs. Duckstien with the Director in 1932 and 1941.

CHAPTER THREE:

This chapter starts with the Director's appointment by Harlan Stone. It repeats the false assertion that "neither Congress or the President" dares to review FBI activities, and alleges that Stone was the "last Attorney General to exercise complete control over Hoover." The author harps on alleged FBI reluctance to investigate organized crime, and belittles the 1925 FBI investigation of police corruption in Cincinnati, Ohio, stating the FBI overlooked corruption in nearby Newport, Kentucky, until Attorney General Robert Kennedy looked into it in 1961. He then digresses into the background of Lewis B. Rosenstiel who formed Schenley Products Company in 1927; bootlegging activities and early Mafia activities in the 1920's and 1930's. He claims the FBI ignored the Mafia for 40 years, and avoided liquor law enforcement jurisdiction because this was an impossible task which fell to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) but tried to take credit for the arrest and conviction of Al Capone. He states the Lindbergh Case is "another example of stolen glory." According to the book, the FBI, under orders from President Hoover, cooperated with New Jersey authorities, but insisted that New Jersey authorities should direct the case. The author credits IRS with providing the substantial solution to this case. He claims that in records of the IRS, Charles Lindbergh has given full credit to IRS for solving this case.

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Then, in the loosely written style of this book, the chapter describes how crime leaders became wealthy during the depression years because their ill-gotten profits were not in banks which failed and because they did not pay taxes on this wealth. Instead, he states, the crime lords started putting their money into legitimate businesses and influencing politicians. He inquires rhetorically where the FBI was during this early stage of organized crime in America.

CHAPTER FOUR:

This chapter is another motley assemblage of false and critical statements about the Bureau. The author again stresses his monotonous themes that the Bureau thrived on the good will of businessmen and politicians, and that the FBI chased bank robbers and car thieves rather than gangsters and corrupt politicians. He claims that the real "propaganda campaign" by the Bureau became effective when Louis B. Nichols became Assistant Director of the FBI and the Bureau went into every conceivable means of communications to publicize success and blur mistakes.

He cites as a big feature the coining of the name "G-Men" but claims this was a false story and refers to a 1936 "Harper's" magazine article claiming that a Memphis Police Department Detective captured "Machinegun" Kelly who said nothing of the sort. He refers to the legendary capture of Alvin Karpis by the Director and then cites Karpis' 1971 book in which Karpis ridicules this version.

Also typical of Messick's lifting of material, he copies the false account of the 1938 kidnapping in Miami of 5-year-old James Cash from the notorious book by Max Lowenthal. Messick alleges that a local Sheriff twice presented the suspect, Franklin McCall, to the FBI who released him and that the local Sheriff then got a confession from McCall and then the FBI took him and the credit for solving the case. This story is totally untrue. Actually, the FBI did not have jurisdiction in this case, but assisted local authorities.

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The FBI first referred local authorities to McCall as a suspect and, subsequently, in questioning him at the Miami Office, obtained a partial confession. After the case was completely solved, McCall was turned over to local authorities for state prosecution. In fact, John Pennkamp, city editor of the "Miami Herald" newspaper, broke the agreement not to publicize this case during the hunt for the kidnapper and it was Pennkamp who published the false stories which both, Lowenthal and Messick, have used.

In the predominant theme of the book, the author asserts that through the years, Hoover's FBI, together with organized crime, increased power because both were supported by "right-wing politicians and right-wing businessmen." Again he refers in disjointed comments and observations to Louis S. Rosenstiel and Schenley Company, imputing alliances with crime syndicates and inferring benefits from organized crime connections.

CHAPTER FIVE:

This is a rambling and mostly incoherent chapter starting with a 1931 gangster killing and the emergence of Charles "Lucky" Luciano. It is falsely claimed that the FBI never acknowledged the existence of the national crime syndicate and says, "In fact, Hoover did not admit there was a Mafia until 1963 and then the FBI had to give it a new name -- La Cosa Nostra." The author ridicules the surrender of Louis "Lepke" Buchalter in New York, and says the Narcotics Bureau, not the FBI, made the first case against Lepke and that Lepke's surrender "was arranged by Meyer Lansky, Mafia chief, through an elaborate plot to get rid of Lepke, a dangerous rival." He says that when the FBI discovered La Cosa Nostra in 1963, it refused to admit the existence of other related groups and without any documentation assigned men as Meyer Lansky to the special status of "associate member" of LCN.

The author claims that when the Bureau was alleging its manpower was tied up in security matters in 1940, a series of raids were conducted by the FBI at Miami Beach involving Mann Act cases. The "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" wondered why these matters couldn't be left to local authorities while the FBI concentrated on the more serious matters. In a preposterous vein, the author indicates that the real reason for the

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raids was to warn Miami hoodlums not to ridicule the Director who often went to the tracks in that area and who posed with a number of friendly horse players who were actually major hoodlums unknown to the Director.

The author facetiously claims that President Roosevelt recognized the Director as having "civil servant mentality" without political ambition and that he did not take the Director seriously. It is said that in 1941, Roosevelt was amused by the FBI's spying on Harry Hopkins. The author says that although the FBI had security responsibility in 1941, in Hawaii, it was no more successful than anyone else caught off guard. The solution of the eight Nazi saboteurs' case is ridiculed, and it is alleged the FBI's role in the case was minimal, although our solution of the case was shrouded in mystery to impress the American public.

The remainder of the chapter rambles about various prominent individuals and their manipulations with particular emphasis on Lewis Rosenstiel and the growth of Schonley Industries. The author says that it is dangerous to generalize, and guilt by association is tricky business but that "John Edgar Hoover has received support as well as more tangible rewards from right-wing businessmen who, in turn, have dealt directly and indirectly with organized crime figures who are not disturbed by John Edgar Hoover."

CHAPTER SIX:

This rambling chapter begins with President Roosevelt's death. The writer ridicules President Truman, alleges the Reconstruction Finance Corporation became the source of funds for syndicate figures, and the most important influence peddler was the mysterious Dutchman, Henry W. Grunwald. In this period of unprecedented syndicate expansion and complete laxity within the national government, the author says that Hoover became very concerned about juvenile delinquency and that the FBI set up a Juvenile Delinquency Instructors School to equip Special Agents with expertise to lecture police groups. He claims that the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation, which is set up to finance research on sociological aspects of juvenile delinquency, received donations from organized crime figures including

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\$5,000 from Yonnie Licovoli, a former member of the Purple Gang of Detroit. He claims columnist Drew Pearson had adopted the newly formed John Edgar Hoover Foundation as a pet project and received a \$5,000 check on Yonnie's behalf. He says that when Life Magazine referred to the episode, C.D. DeLoach (former Assistant Director) wrote a letter explaining that "the John Edgar Hoover Foundation to which you refer in your story was a proposal initiated in the late 1940's without Mr. Hoover's knowledge. Mr. Hoover protested this proposal and refused permission for the use of his name." This is true.

The author ridicules the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case as unimportant, saying the Russians would have developed the atomic bomb anyhow and he also snidely refers to the Judith Coplon case as reflecting adversely on the Bureau. He claims that when admission was finally made that the FBI had tapped Coplon's phone, the judge ordered the records produced and was told the wiretap records had been destroyed. The book claims that the Director urged Attorney General Tom Clark to seek a mistrial in the Coplon case rather than expose the FBI's methods, that Hoover never forgave Tom Clark for not doing so and that "there was reason to believe he (Hoover) vented upon Tom Clark's son the rage he was unable to direct against the father." The author says that Hoover refused to cooperate with Clark's "strike force" against organized crime, but called Ramsey Clark a "jellyfish" because Clark didn't want the FBI to use wiretaps and says Richard Nixon joined the chorus in 1968, promising loudly to replace Clark when elected. Of course, this is completely out of context. The Director called Ramsey Clark a jellyfish after Clark had made disparaging remarks in his book, "Crime in America," long after President Nixon was elected and after Ramsey Clark was no longer Attorney General.

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In connection with the Alger Hiss case, the author says "the possibility cannot be dismissed that Hiss was framed by the FBI. Only one with complete faith in Hoover's integrity can ignore the suspicions, and no one who has studied Hoover's career in depth, can cherish this faith."

He talks about the American Jewish League Against Communism, indicating anti-Communism offered both political and business opportunities. He says that George Sokolsky was a Hearst columnist who was a stablemate of Westbrook Pegler and Fulton Lewis, Jr., and that the trio were "hate mongers of the most vicious sort." The author again brings in Lewis Rosenstiel as a close friend of Sokolsky. He claimed Rosenstiel used his influence with liquor dealers to raise funds for Tom Dewey's Presidential campaign. He claimed the FBI followed implicitly the instructions of the Department of Justice to do a "preliminary" and "limited" investigation, and thus incompletely investigated allegations that Schenley and other liquor distributors were violating anti-trust laws. The writer claims the FBI prepared a report on communist influence in government which was given to an intelligence officer in the Pentagon, "with instructions to pass on" to leaders of the American Jewish League Against Communism. The dissemination to the military was legal and that's the reason it was done this way--"Louis D. Nichols, Hoover's public relations expert, knew all the tricks." The League approached four senators, three of whom refused to become involved. The fourth said he was "buying the package." He was, of course, Senator Joseph McCarthy. The writer sets forth Senator McCarthy's alleged background and claims he was largely a fraud. But when he was offered the package on communism with its promise of financial support and data from FBI files he didn't hesitate. McCarthy subsequently charged there were 205 security risks in the State Department and the nightmare decade had begun. "John Edgar Hoover must have been delighted," the author states.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

The first section of this chapter deals with the author's view of America and the world during the early 1950's and no mention is made of the Director or the Bureau.

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During this portion he alleges that a group he calls the "China Lobby," consisting of the Nationalist Chinese, American businessmen, and the American Jewish League are interested in starting World War III for personal gain. He states this group is elated over the Communist invasion of South Korea and one of the members of the group, Louis S. Rosenstiel, is happiest of all. He orders Schenley Industries into over production of bonded whiskey in anticipation of a war-time production cut-back.

However, the Director is confronted by his own crisis at the same time, according to the author, with the arrival of the book by Max Lowenthal in 1950. The China Lobby then sets out to destroy Lowenthal, who is critical of the Bureau in his book, and this attack spreads to the floor of Congress. The author ultimately is forced to acknowledge, however, that none of the criticisms by Lowenthal did any damage to the Director's image.

For some reason the book next turns to the Senator Estes Kefauver committee, without any kind of transition, after discussing Lowenthal's book. He repeats the old fallacious allegations concerning the Bureau not being interested in organized crime, and not surprisingly, also ignores our absence of jurisdiction. He brings this disjointed thought to a close by saying the Director must bear the responsibility for law enforcement's failure to deal effectively with organized crime by insisting that no national police force be formed. Then without pausing, he castigates the Bureau for insidiously taking over authority from other agencies.

The last two thoughts of the chapter are remarkable for their transparency. He claims that Roy Cohn and G. David Schine were foisted upon former Senator Joseph McCarthy by the American Jewish League in an attempt to prove Jews were anti-Communist. He then tries to indicate a relationship between the Director and Schine by noting that Mr. Hoover at one time stayed at the Gulfstream Hotel in Miami, which was part of the Schine chain.

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Completely ignoring facts, the author brings up the old Harry Dexter White case and concludes this chapter by stating former Attorney General Brownell smeared Harry Dexter White and the Director backed him up by contradicting former President Truman. According to the author, this resulted in Mr. Hoover acting as if he were the most powerful man in the country.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

This chapter begins with the author stating "Very little is known about John Edgar Hoover's private life," and then he goes on to add absolutely nothing. He states blandly that Mr. Hoover is fond of horse racing and that the Director's chief companion for years has been Clyde Tolson.

The remainder of the chapter is devoted to repetition of the theme that there is an unholy alliance between big business, politics, and organized crime. He alleges that the Director is a part of this alliance, and therefore, the FBI is an integral part of it. For example, he alleges that since Clint W. Murchison, Sid Richardson and the Director are each acquainted with one another and know a number of unsavory characters, it therefore follows that the Director, Murchison, and Richardson are also unsavory.

Various other petty and untruthful indictments are made by the author, all of them ineffectual. He alleges that the Hotel Del Charro in La Jolla has a minimum rate of \$100 per day and that the Director stays there at no cost. He also states that Murchison persuaded the Director to write, "—or have his ghost write," Masters of Deceit while the Director was in La Jolla and then purchased the Henry Holt Publishing Firm to publish the book, thereby reaping a handsome profit.

Almost in passing, the author attempts to resurrect many of the oftentimes repeated charges relating to the FBI furnishing information to Senator McCarthy. He dwells for some length on the censure of McCarthy, and implies that the tie which bound Roy Cohn, G. David Schine, and McCarthy together was a clandestine homosexual relationship.

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CHAPTER NINE:

Indicative of the shallowness of thought of this author is his contention at the beginning of this chapter that the fact Roy Cohn once stayed at a hotel managed by Seymour Weiss, who had been convicted of income tax evasion some 15 years earlier, is illustrative of the relationship between organized crime and politics. Similarly, he states that the Director and Attorney General Frank Murphy were present at a reception given by the Governor of Louisiana, who just two months later was to be indicted for income tax evasion. He alleges that Louis B. Nichols was paroled from the FBI by Lewis Rosenstiel for the express purpose of lobbying for a change in the federal tax on all the bonded whiskey he had manufactured at the beginning of the Korean War (which the author refers to in the previous Chapter Seven). After Nichols had accomplished this task, at a savings to the Schenley industrial complex of millions of dollars, his purpose had been served.

Once again, with no attempt at transition, the author changes topics completely and begins discussing the special group formed at the Department of Justice after the New York Apalachin meeting and falsely alleges this special group was shut down and their efforts thwarted because of the jealousy of the Director and the FBI.

There are no additional pertinent references to the Director or the Bureau in the remainder of the chapter which have not been made before by the author or other irresponsible journalists. He alleges that Cuba finally resorted to Communism because organized crime did not want the United States Government to establish friendly relations with Castro. He repeats many of the questionable charges initially stated by Jack Anderson, alleging that the CIA had financed a number of plans to assassinate Castro through the use of underworld figures. He concludes this chapter by repeating the canard that the FBI finally started paying attention to organized crime but only after being forced to do so by Attorney General Kennedy.

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CHAPTER TEN:

Devoted to organized crime, this chapter's thesis is that every law enforcement agency in the country was aware of the existence of an organized crime syndicate and did something about it, except the FBI. He then adds that once the FBI did become involved in fighting organized crime, the Bureau did it badly, untruthfully, and for the express purpose of indicating it was run by Italians and deliberately omitted all references to Jewish gangsters. The author clearly shows his ignorance of organized crime.

According to the book, the Bureau of Narcotics obtained a manuscript from one Nicola Gentile, a small-time Italian hood, in 1958, which told all about organized crime long before Joe Valachi spoke on it. A copy of this manuscript was furnished to the Department of Justice, but since it did not correspond to the Director's views, nothing was done about it until Attorney General Kennedy took office and became aware of its existence. Kennedy then forced the Director and the Bureau to begin investigating organized crime, which was much to the Director's displeasure because, according to Hessick, "... to become involved would have forced him to investigate friends, particularly right-wing supporters who were deeply involved in business and politics."

The book then states that even the public relations secret weapon of the FBI's war against organized crime, Joe Valachi, was in fact located and uncovered by the Bureau of Narcotics and not the FBI. He states that every time the Bureau became involved with the crime syndicate it blundered badly because of the necessity of insuring the investigation corresponded with the Director's preconceived ideas. He states that indicative of this is the manner in which the name "La Cosa Nostra" came about. According to the manuscript, the initial coining of the word came about through an illegal wire-tap in which gangsters were using "Cosa Nostra" as a code word. The FBI misconstrued the word as a name of their organization. Then, to add a bit more polish to the word for public relations purposes, the Italian word for "the", or "La" was added, hence - La Cosa Nostra.

W. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

Meyer Lansky and other Jewish criminals were elated over the Director's identification of the syndicate as predominantly an organization indigenous to Italians, because it left them undisturbed and provided a clear field ahead for their nefarious activities. The author expresses personal criticism because the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice chose to accept almost verbatim Mr. Hoover's concept of organized crime and La Cosa Nostra.

CHAPTER II:

Mossick reaches a pinnacle of fabrication when he attempts to show that our use of electronic devices against hoodlums was completely illegal as distinguished from our using them against the "Roids." He infers that as soon as we identify a hoodlum we immediately institute an electronic surveillance on him with "one known exception--Hoover refused to tap the Las Vegas casinos controlled by his good friend Del Webb." He adds the worn-out observation that Robert Kennedy reluctantly agreed to "bug" Martin Luther King, which activity resulted in the FBI failing to prove the allegations that King did associate with communists. However, this, according to Mossick, did not deter us from making available to Washington journalists transcripts of tape recordings made in a hotel room occupied by King.

To illustrate what he considers one possibility for the FBI to blackmail "victims of our illegal activities" (use of electronic devices), Mossick cites alleged 1963 conversations between Dade County, Florida, State Attorney Richard F. Gerstein, and Miami Beach Attorney Alvin Ira Malnick, who was "deeply involved with organized crime figures in the Bahamas and Las Vegas," concerning a stock promotion deal involving Gerstein, Malnick, and two other individuals. Mossick points out that if Gerstein, who is interested in running for Congress this year, is actually elected, the FBI, who overheard Gerstein's conversations with Malnick, would obviously have a "friend and supporter" because Gerstein could not afford to step on John Edgar Hoover's toes. (Mossick had access for the data from these 1963 tapes when they were made public in a tax court case involving Alvin Malnick in 1970.)

He concludes this chapter by rehashing false and baseless allegations concerning our investigation into President Kennedy's assassination, all of which have been exhaustively

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

checked and refuted previously, and closes by criticizing the formation of the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation, with great financial help from Lewis Rosenstiel and Schenley Company, as a means to perpetuate Mr. Hoover and give him "his place in history."

CHAPTER 12:

The last chapter of this book, appropriately enough, is a repetition of many of the insidious and sly allegations made by the author throughout the book. Messick reprints a memo from the Organized Crime and Racket Section of the Department to Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., in 1966, pertaining to a contact by former SAC Frederick Frohbose of the Miami Office with Sir Stafford Sands, Vice Premier of the Bahamas at Nassau, and then adds that the Department had information Sands was a highly corrupt politician in the pay of gambling interests in the Bahamas. The author alleges former SAC Frohbose was charmed by Sands. These baseless allegations have already been refuted once by the late SAC Frohbose and the Department was appropriately advised by our memo to Vinson on 8/17/66.

The author reiterates his charges that the real menace in organized crime is Meyer Lansky, the Jewish crime lord, and not Italian gangsters. He also alleges again that Lansky has been protected by an unholy alliance consisting of friends in high places in business and politics. He states Lansky's activities in the Bahamas have been protected by this group and adds that the Nixon administration could get Lansky back from Israel if they really wanted to do so.

As a parting shot, Messick dwells on the incident involving former Special Agent John Shaw and claims that by making the Director pay him back pay, Shaw forced the Director to reverse himself in a disciplinary matter for the first time in 46 years and is indicative of the fact that the Director's power is slipping. Not surprisingly, he concludes his book by quoting the shallow remarks of Congressman Hale Boggs in his attack on the Director and the Bureau in the Congressional Record on April 26, 1971.

H. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

AFTERWORD:

This short (3 1/2 pages) "Afterword" claims that Attorney General Robert Kennedy, in 1962, engineered a Justice Department investigation which linked Frank Sinatra to notorious figures in organized crime. Sinatra, a friend of many Democrats, was reportedly cancelled as a featured act at a 1968 Democratic fund-raising party because of this report. The author then states that by 1971, Sinatra was very friendly with the Republicans and Vice-President Spiro Agnew, and that Mr. Hoover, who considered Martin Luther King a security risk, saw no harm in the Sinatra-Agnew association. The author then blandly states that the necessary study of the alliance between crime and business and politics should concentrate on the study of the career of Director Hoover. He repeats again that the Director failed to destroy organized crime and did, in fact, encourage the "Right" to distrust democracy, and that the "Hoover legend" remains a barrier to progress.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3/16/72

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

FROM :

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/6/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Time of the Furnaces: A Case Study of Black Student Revolt" by EARL ANTHONY. "Black Americans and White Racism: Theory and Research" by MARCEL L. GOLDSCHMID.

Photographs

Canada

205,117
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/24/01 BY SP-16SK/UP

157-8045-
UNCLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN

2 Encls. carded by and
filed in Bureau Library
3-27-72.
AMB.

SI-117

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

REC-60

62-46855-1031

6 MAR 20 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

ENCLOSURE



62 MAR 7 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (62-6176) (RUC)

DATE: 3/15/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to Miami, 3/2/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book
entitled "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics
and Documents", edited by JAY MALLIN.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Miami 1C let destroyed

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(4) & filed in Bu. library
3-17-72.
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62-46855-1032

6 MAR 17 1972

RESEARCH SECTION



58 MAR 23 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-122389-

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/17/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly the books listed below for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "A Revolutionary Suicide" by John Herman Blake and Huey P. Newton. Harcourt, Brace; Spring, 1972; price not given (one copy)
2. "Great True Spy Stories" edited by Allen Dulles. Harper & Row; 1968; \$6.95 (two copies; hard cover preferred, but, paper or secondhand copies will suffice)
3. "The Real CIA" by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. Macmillan; 1968; \$6.95 (two copies; hard cover preferred, but, paper or secondhand copies will suffice)

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore)
1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (H.D. Clough)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:at
(7)

NOTE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

19 MAR 20 1972

DATE 11/12/86 BY SP/MLL

Book #1 requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to extremist matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Books #2 and #3 requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. These two books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents and they will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Books requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAR 23 1972

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/15/72
(ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) (P)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

Re Detroit letter, 1/31/72.

Efforts to locate material requested at local logical outlets negative as of 3/14/72. Efforts continuing at Detroit, Michigan.

2 - Bureau (RM) *1c retained*
2 - Detroit *720, 985*
JWB:PMR *3-29-72*
(4) *AmB*

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ST-116

62-46855-1034

8 MAR 29 1972



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58 APR 5 - 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH SECTION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EMH*

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GCM/TDR*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
Book
"UP FROM WITHIN"
BY GEORGE R. METCALF
EXTREMIST MATTERS *N.Y.*

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: 3/21/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. F. A. Tansey

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. *EMH*
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is review of captioned book, published in 1971 by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library. Author, George R. Metcalf, has never been subject of FBI investigation. Our files do indicate he was member of Board of Directors of New York Civil Liberties Union in 1967. A proponent of civil rights legislation as State Senator of New York (1951-1965) he now teaches Black Studies at Auburn Community College. Information in Bureau files concerning principal individuals in book is set forth in addendum to this review.

ST-115

REC-50

62-46855-1035

SYNOPSIS: This book is designed as a profile of eight prominent black Americans: John Conyers, Jr., (Congressman, D-Michigan); Kenneth Allen Gibson (Mayor, Newark, New Jersey); Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., (President, Michigan State University); Shirley Chisholm (Congresswoman, D-New York); Horace Julian Bond (Georgia legislator); John Mackey (football player - Baltimore Colts); Alvin F. Poussaint (Associate Dean at Harvard Medical School); and Andrew F. Brimmer (member, Federal Reserve Board). It projects thesis these leaders have chosen to fight for racial equality within the system and this is the way to achieve change rather than fighting against it. His noteworthy purpose is somewhat defeated because of his naive approach. He tends to glorify the wrong individuals and/or stands taken on issues by his principal biographical characters. In actuality this book, written to encourage the extremist militant elements to adhere to legal means rather than to espouse violence, is geared to the wrong audience because of its style. Complicated and tedious jargon would repel average reader from consuming overall product. Result is that one might assume it necessary to vigorously oppose much legitimate authority in order to work within the system. The FBI is mentioned in two places in the book. One instance refers to Alabama Bureau of Investigation being that State's equivalent of FBI and other instance refers to Mr. Hoover's description of Black Panthers as being "most dangerous and violence-prone of all extremist groups." Neither mention of FBI is derogatory.

16 APR 4 1972

ACTION: For information.

62-46855
58 APR 11 1972

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EMH

RSS

SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

DETAILS:

BOOK REVIEW

"Up From Within" is designed as a profile of several of today's "new black leaders." It projects the thesis that despite the "persuasive power" of black militants a number of individuals the author describes as "America's most prominent and influential black leaders" have chosen to fight for racial equality from within the system, side by side with white, to advance their cause.

The author zeros in on the lives of eight prominent black leaders. These include biographical sketches pertaining to the lives of John Conyers, Jr., (Congressman, D-Michigan); Kenneth Allen Gibson (Mayor of Newark, New Jersey); Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., (President of Michigan State University); Shirley Chisholm (Congresswoman, D-New York); Horace Julian Bond (member of Georgia Legislature); John Mackey (professional football player - Baltimore Colts); Alvin F. Poussaint (Associate Dean and Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School); and Andrew F. Brimmer (member of the Federal Reserve Board).

The author's alleged purpose, noteworthy insofar as he purports to show that the way to achieve change is through the system rather than fighting against it, is somewhat defeated because of his naive approach. He tends to glorify the wrong individuals and/or stands taken on issues by his principal biographical characters. For example, he alludes to the pro-Martin Luther King and pro-Adam Clayton Powell attitude of John Conyers and considers this good. On page 6 he comments that Conyers, as a representative of Detroit's black area, sought to "emulate his hero, Martin Luther King, Jr., 'the greatest person, the most moving human being,' he said he had ever known." The author also tends to glorify, through his naive manner of writing, the misdirected stand taken by Conyers against the Vietnam War and what Conyers believes to be police "brutality."

The author consistently talks about the blacks' concern over the feelings of prejudice yet when he deals with the make-up of Shirley Chisholm he, wittingly or unwittingly, indicates she, herself, is considerably prejudiced. Chisholm, born in New York as the daughter of West Indian immigrants,

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

was raised in the West Indies, in Barbados, by her grandmother. It is noted the West Indians do not like to be considered Negroes. They even rebel at any indication that they are in the same (racial) category as Negroes. On pages 116 through 118 he sets forth comments of Chisholm such as "...this is something I have noticed about West Indian migrants compared with American Negroes. They are more ambitious and more prepared to make sacrifices for goals they consider important." In connection with her marriage she was quick to point out that her husband is "another West Indian, a Jamaican."

In actuality this book, written to encourage the extremist militant elements to adhere to legal means rather than to espouse violence, is geared to the wrong audience because of its style. It should be designed to appeal to a specific segment of society. However, the author uses a staccato method of laboriously noting a chronicle of events in the lives of each individual which he portrays as indicative of the environment, background, and events which produced the whole person. The words seem to be a conglomeration of a stifling, repetitive, complicated and tedious jargon which would repel the average reader from consuming the overall product. The result is that if the reader does not read closely, one might assume it is necessary to vigorously oppose much legitimate authority in order to work within the system.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is only mentioned in two places in the book. On page 159 the author refers to the Alabama Bureau of Investigation and indicates it is the State's "equivalent of the FBI."

The FBI is again mentioned on page 250, in discussing the fact that Dr. Alvin Poussaint has categorized six different personalities emerging from the black community, some aggressive. The author states one category is "the militants." He notes the best (he should have said, "most notorious") example of this group is the Black Panthers. He states "the Panthers, not large in number but united in their opposition to the white power structure (symbolized by the police, whom they dubbed 'pigs'), were a seething bed of revolutionary tinder. Their presence in the urban centers of the United States had prompted FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to call them the country's 'most dangerous and violent-prone of all extremist groups.' And whether one believed Hoover's definition of 'dangerous,' the Panthers certainly reflected Poussaint's description of this type of objector, a 'chronic resentment and stubbornness toward white people - a chip on the shoulder.'"

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

ADDENDUM:

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES

Information in Bureau files concerning individuals about whom the book has been written is set forth below with the individuals listed in alphabetical sequence.

HORACE JULIAN BOND (Georgia Legislator)

Our files indicate Bond, during 9/70, at a speech before the 12th Annual Summer Conferences of the Philadelphia Bar Association said that black Americans may have to "resort to force" if Vice President Spiro Agnew and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover continue their "rantings." Bond also characterized the Director as "the little tyrant who runs the FBI."

Bond, born [] was founder of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1960, and was Communications Director from 1961 to 1966. SNCC at that time was a civil rights-oriented group which has since evolved into a full-blown black revolutionary organization under leadership of Stokely Carmichael who was National Chairman from 1966 to 1967. Bond was elected to Georgia House of Representatives from Fulton County in 1965, but was not seated because of his anti-Vietnam War stand. Subsequently, the Supreme Court ruled his constitutional rights were violated and he was permitted to take a seat. Bond has participated in activities of and spoke before numerous civil rights and pacifist groups. He has spoken at meetings sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) the militant Marxist-Leninist youth organization.

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During 12/71 Bond accepted chairmanship of the International Committee to Free President Imari Obadele and the Republic of New Africa (RNA) 11. Bond was quoted as saying he will do "anything of a concrete nature to secure the release and acquittal of the RNA 11." Bond also announced he is writing the introduction to Obadele's new book "Foundations of a Black Nation." The book was written in the Hinds County Jail, Jackson, Mississippi, where Obadele is a prisoner. The RNA a militant black separatist organization has the alleged purpose of setting up a separate black nation within several southern states. The RNA 11 refers to 11 RNA members awaiting trial in Jackson, Mississippi, as a result of a shoot-out which occurred between RNA members, local police and the FBI on 8/18/71. One police officer was killed, another officer and an FBI Agent were wounded in the gun battle.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

ANDREW F. BRIMMER (Member of Federal Reserve Board)

Bureau files indicate an applicant-type investigation was conducted concerning Brimmer in 1950. Investigations were also conducted concerning him in 1952 and 1961 under provisions of Executive Order 9835 and 10450 respectively. Results indicate Brimmer is considered a person of good character, reputation, and associates; a loyal and patriotic American citizen.

It should be noted, however, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM (Congresswoman, D-New York)

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Bureau files indicate Chisholm, formerly a New York Assemblywoman, was first elected to Congress 11/5/68. She represents the 12th Congressional District which covers the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York.

She is the first black Congresswoman ever elected, a fact of which she is obviously proud. She has attended meetings of Emergency Conference To Defend The Rights of The Black Panther Party to Exist; has spoken at a rally sponsored by Vietnam Peace Parade Committee and New York Vietnam Moratorium Committee; and has pledged her support to Women's Union, a new women's liberation group which has launched a drive of \$100,000 for bail for a female Black Panther awaiting trial in Manhattan.

On 4/28/71 Representative Bella Abzug (D-New York) introduced House Resolution 410 for herself and 11 other Congressmen. Chisholm was one of the sponsors. This bill would authorize and direct the House Committee on the judiciary, as a whole or a subcommittee, to conduct a "full and complete investigation" of the FBI.

JOHN CONYERS, JR. (Congressman, D-Michigan)

Our files indicate Conyers, is completely hostile to the Nixon Administration, to the FBI, and is considered by many to be a racist. He is a key member of the so-called "Black Caucus" in the House of Representatives. One of his

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

current projects is to conduct investigation of U. S. military bases attempting to show that there is a racialistic policy and discrimination against the blacks on the part of the military. He has been outspoken concerning U. S. policy in Vietnam. On 8/22/65 at a Freedom Dinner for the Deacons of Bogalusa, Louisiana, held in Detroit, Michigan, Conyers stated he did not believe in violence but he stated it was the constitutional right of every American to "take up arms for self-defense" if law enforcement agencies failed to provide such defense. Conyers spoke of police "brutality" in Detroit and said Negroes must register and vote to defend the "bigots" who constantly support police brutality and deny the Negroes their basic rights.

Conyers has offered support to the RNA and RNA causes in Mississippi. (Information concerning RNA activities is set forth, supra, in data pertaining to Julian Bond.)

KENNETH ALLEN GIBSON (Mayor - Newark, New Jersey)

Our files indicate Gibson was elected Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, when he defeated former incumbent Hugh Addonizio. Addonizio was long known to be closely allied with La Cosa Nostra (LCN) elements. During 6/70, while Gibson was out of the country, we advised [redacted] of information from one of our sources that the hoodlum element in northern New Jersey was discussing murdering Mayor-elect Gibson. [redacted]

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[redacted] In 9/70 Gibson made a statement that "false" stories about conspiracies to attack police were used to justify raids on the Black Panthers and to condition people to accept repressive actions.

On 7/1/71 a United Press International (UPI) news release from Newark indicated Mayor Gibson said he had been under surveillance by four or five Government agencies, including the U. S. Department of Justice, since before 1967. This statement is completely irresponsible and unfounded since we have never had Gibson under surveillance of any type nor has he been under active investigation by the Newark Office. Our files indicate, however, that he is a close associate of Leroi Jones, who is being investigated by us. Jones is a black extremist in Newark, whom Gibson credits with helping to elect Gibson mayor.

JOHN MACKKEY (Pro-football player, Baltimore Colts)

Mackey has never been investigated by the FBI. We have no derogatory information available concerning him, and in fact, he appeared on a radio program with the Special

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

Agent In Charge of the Baltimore Office on 2/15/66. Mackey at that time expressed his willingness to cooperate with and be of assistance to the FBI in the future.

ALVIN F. POUSSAINT (M.D., Harvard psychiatrist)

Poussaint has never been the subject of an FBI investigation. However, our files reveal he advised another governmental agency in 1962 that he [redacted]

[redacted]

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In 11/68, Poussaint was the main speaker at the evening session of a Black University Conference held at Howard University, Washington, D. C. Stokely Carmichael, well-known black extremist currently living in Africa, conducted a seminar at this same conference. Poussaint allegedly praised the black soldiers who refused to serve in Chicago during the National Democratic Convention, noting that this was clear testimony to black unity.

CLIFTON R. WHARTON, JR. (President, Michigan State University)

Our files indicate Dr. Wharton has been strongly pro-law enforcement, an admirer of the Director, and highly cooperative with the FBI since becoming president of Michigan State University (MSU). In May, 1970, at a student demonstration at MSU regarding President Nixon's Cambodia statement, Wharton stated he was "firmly convinced that the new expansion of the war is a serious error and miscalculation." However, he has established a firm policy of dealing with radical and demonstrating students and readily called on law enforcement agencies to prevent and/or curb violent acts on campus. He adheres to the Director's philosophy of dealing firmly with radical elements on campus. Although not offered a specific invitation, he was one of 12 individuals being considered during 1971 for the Advisory Committee for the new FBI Academy.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

"TOGETHER - A REPORTER'S JOURNEY
INTO THE NEW BLACK POLITICS"
BY L. H. WHITTEMORE

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4/4/72

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- (Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by William Morrow and Company, Incorporated, of New York City. This book is being placed in the Bureau library.

BOOK REVIEW

This book purports to be an objective study of the current black political movement in the U.S. and the principal figures involved in that movement. The author compiled the book as a result of his travel through much of the U.S. during the period 1969-70 during which he personally met and interviewed a large cross section of the black political movement's key figures.

The author attempts to convey the rather naive and mistaken belief thrust upon him by various of his black political contacts that there can be no solution to the problems faced by black Americans which can be resolved, or indeed approached, with compassion, by other than black political leaders. This attitude is best summed up in the author's statement that "...the people we brought to this country in chains are the ones who have the chance to set it free."

Those interviewed included a number of black politicians who expressed the need for black unity to work within the present political system. However, as testimony to the author's apparent failure to thoroughly research his subject, the cast of black political heroes on whose shoulders he would apparently place the burden for solution of the problems of black people in the U.S. include such unlikely figures as Julian Bond, member

62-46855

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55 APR 13 1972

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Together - A Reporter's
Journey Into The New Black Politics"
By L. H. ~~Whittemore~~
62-46855

of the Georgia State Legislature; Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark, New Jersey; LeRoi Jones, also of Newark, New Jersey; Dr. John Cashin, one time candidate for Governor of Alabama; and Frank Ditto, director of an organization known as East Side Voice of Independent Detroit.

Bond is a former activist in the black extremist Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, currently known as Student National Coordinating Committee. Gibson came to power in Newark partly as a result of the efforts of the avowed black revolutionary author and poet LeRoi Jones. Jones, who utilizes the Swahili pseudonym of Imamu Baraka, currently serves as East Coast Regional Coordinator of the Congress of African Peoples (CAP) organization. CAP is an umbrella group dominated by black extremists who advocate black unity and the reunification of "Motherland Africa" from which to mount black revolution. Dr. Cashin has also served in a leadership capacity with the CAP organization in Alabama. Frank Ditto, operating under the guise of a concerned black ghetto social action worker, has publicly advocated that blacks obtain guns by infiltrating the police department.

It appears the author's reference to the aforementioned figures as possible messiahs and contributors to the solutions of problems of black Americans is, in fact, ludicrous and that he, in placing false hope in such controversial figures, might better have titled his book "Together Toward Chaos."

There is no identifiable derogatory data contained in Bureau files concerning the author. He is a white male, born in [redacted] He is a resident of Larchmont, New York.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The author makes reference to the FBI on pages 86 and 92; however, both references are general in nature and in reference to the Bureau's investigative capacity.

ACTION:

For information.

DEN

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branchb6
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- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to
☒ Attention
☒ Return to

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R#

Date

Searcher
Initials

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

62-46855-971
-967

*Author of Together
 A Reporter's Journey
 Into the New Black
 Politics
 Bureau Library*

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

4/20/72

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each book listed below for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division,

1. "The ~~Struggle~~ Struggle for Black Power" by Edward Peeks, Scribner's; \$7.95 NOISE
2. "The End of White World Supremacy: Four Speeches by Malcolm X." Merlin House; \$6.00

- 1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (Moore) FCM
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book #1 will be used as a reference; book #2 will be reviewed. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

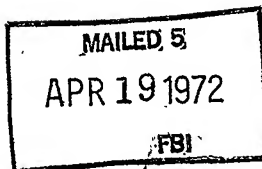
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EX-109 REC-32

62-46855-1037

19 APR 19 1972

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APR 25 1972

TJS/ELR

APR 21 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 461

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : *fm*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 4/19/72

ReBulets 1/25/72 and 3/6/72

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "An American Death" by GEROLD FRANK. "Garvey: The Story of a Pioneer Black Nationalist" by ELTON C. FAX. "The War Within: Violence or Nonviolence in the Black Revolution" by JAMES ROBERT ROSS.

on

EX-114

REC-3

3-Encls. (books) carded
by & filed in *Be Library*.
4-21-72
AmB.

62-46855-1038

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1 APR 21 1972

Sealed
ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 3)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3)



70 MAY 1 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/20/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 5-1-72 Amb*
1. "The Rope Dancer" by Victor L. Marchetti.
Grosset & Dunlap; July, 1971; \$6.95

Rec'd 4-28-72 Amb

 2. "Gehlen: Spy of the Century" by E. H. Cookridge (true name: Edward H. Spiro).
Random House; March, 1972; \$10.00

Rec'd 5-1-72 Amb

 3. "Pan-Africanism or Communism" by George Padmore. Doubleday; \$8.95

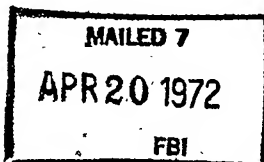
- 1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Branigan)
1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl/bjr
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by ASC T. J. Smith, Research Section, book #2 requested by SC W. A. Branigan, Espionage Section, and book #3 requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____



UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*

FROM : T. J. Smith *TJS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

"TERROR AND URBAN GUERRILLAS:
A STUDY OF TACTICS AND DOCUMENTS"
EDITED BY JAY MILLAN
RESEARCH MATTER

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- DATE: 4/19/72
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Miss A. Butler
- 1 - Miss M. Chamberlain

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This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by the University of Miami Press.

SYNOPSIS:

Introduction by editor Jay Mallin confines book to terrorism as it relates to urban guerrilla warfare. Tactics encompass killings, bombings, kidnappings (including hijackings). Mallin sets forth pattern usually followed by terrorist campaigns, important part of which are attacks on police, which deal psychological and real blows to establishment. States counterterror causes repugnance. Good police crime-fighting techniques are what should be used to counter guerrilla activities. Mallin's anthology includes writings by Lenin, the Viet Cong, Palestinian terrorists, Carlos Marighella ("Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla"), Alberto Bayo Giroud ("One Hundred Fifty Questions to a Guerrilla"), and two articles by George Prosser on urban guerrilla tactics in United States. Prosser a pen name for Thomas Williams Sanders, long time communist once associated with Communist Party, USA; Socialist Workers Party; and Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Sanders was publisher and editor for Berkeley, California, journal called "Black Politics" and is revolutionary devotee of guerrilla warfare. Presently on Administrative Index. Editor Jay Mallin, born Junius Jaffe Mallin, former "Time" and "Life" correspondent in Havana, Cuba. Anti-Castro and anticommunist. Has been cooperative with Bureau. Presently writer living in Florida. No references to Director or Bureau in book.

ACTION:

For information.

NOT RECORDED

MC:jan *jan*
(8)

141 APR 27 1972

DETAILS - OVER

70 MAY 5 1972

15 APR 26 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN
105-122389-3

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study
of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

DETAILS:

The Introduction

In the introduction, the editor, Jay Mallin, confines the range of the book to terrorism as it relates to the struggle for power--terrorism as a form of urban guerrilla warfare to which the complex, modern world is highly vulnerable. Mallin establishes the basis of terror tactics as threat--extortion of a sort demanding either capitulation or overt threats to the population and officials with a constant sprinkling of disruption. It is a hit, run, hide "combat by attrition," a wearing away of the strong by the weak. Such tactics encompass three distinct types of activity: killings, bombings, and kidnappings (including hijackings). Whereas sabotage is another component, it is directed primarily against property instead of individuals.

Cuba is cited as the classic example of clandestine struggle linked with guerrilla combat. Widespread bombings undertaken by Castro's forces led to economic chaos which resulted in the fall of the Batista Government. When similar guerrilla movements failed in Latin America in the 1960s, insurgents concentrated on urban guerrilla warfare, kidnapping, and murdering foreign diplomats.

But nowhere in modern times, claims Mallin, has terror been used so extensively as a political weapon than in Vietnam.

Mallin states that terrorist campaigns usually follow a pattern, determined, of course, by local circumstances. They usually begin with sporadic activities without much design consisting of scattered bombings and maybe a few assassination attempts. If not eliminated completely in urban areas, they grow more sophisticated. They then select

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

and carry out attacks on specific targets, such as the police. In this connection, Mallin quotes Lenin: "The first objective (of armed struggle) is to kill individuals such as high officials and lower-ranking members of the police and army." In South Vietnam, writes Mallin, the police have been a primary target of Viet Cong terrorists. In the Dominican Republic's 1965 uprising, so many police were attacked and killed that they disappeared from the streets of the cities. Police, says Mallin, are symbols of existing order and a major support of that order. Strikes at the police deal psychological, as well as real blows, against the establishment.

In countering terrorist activities, Mallin warns that counterterror usually causes repugnance in a population and turns many people against the authorities. He states that good police techniques are the best method to beat terrorism, which he defines as a political variation of crime. Infiltration of terrorist groups; detailed files of suspects; strict controls over the sale and distribution of weapons and explosives; security at public buildings; and civic action programs aimed at winning over the inhabitants are offered by Mallin as effective countermeasures.

Selected Documents

Mallin includes in his anthology: Lenin's treatise on Partisan Warfare; a Viet Cong directive on "Repression"; statements by Yasser Arafat and William Khoury, Palestinian terrorists; the long active Brazilian communist, Carlos Marighella's operational handbook, "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla"; and Alberto Bayo Giroud's "One Hundred Fifty Questions to a Guerrilla," alleged to be the first detailed and instructive work on the conduct of guerrilla warfare. Bayo, according to Mallin, was a Spanish Army officer who settled in Mexico and trained Fidel Castro and his followers in 1956. The questions and answers are all encompassing.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study
of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin .

A chapter entitled "Terror in the United States" quotes at length two articles written by one George Prosser and excerpted from a publication called "Black Politics." These articles, entitled "An Introduction to Elementary Tactics" and "Some Questions on Tactics," are in-depth indoctrination for the prospective urban guerrilla, who, according to Prosser, must be familiar with every foot of the urban terrain; able to maneuver to keep from being pinned down or holed up; and adept at retaining nocturnal mobility through close acquaintance with alleys, backyards, etc. The greatest danger of all, according to Prosser, is the enemy intelligence agent, who "must be neutralized without mercy."

Although Prosser made clear that he did not advise action now, before preparations could be completed, direct action is his byword. Considering demonstrations a failure, he writes of "pinching off" military supply lines in the United States; exploding ammunition dumps by as simple a method as dropping one 81-millimeter mortar shell into the right place by as few as three men. Backed by such a small tactical unit, such activities, according to Prosser, are capable of destroying the weapons depot at Port Chicago and leveling most of the countryside. Prosser laments the incineration of Vietnamese women and children, yet almost gloats over the devastation such a conflagration could bring to Americans, who, according to Prosser, are sunken in degeneracy and vice.

He outlines numerous relatively simple sabotage techniques that could cause massive chaos in this country and singles out the nerve gas storage tanks in Utah, which he states are inadequately protected. Nerve gas, he claims, is transported over lonely roads and, in the event of an accident, could, with prevailing winds, be carried to population centers.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

Prosser goes into numerous sabotage methods, such as throwing a handful of sand on rolling stock to ruin the bearings; shooting our insulators on high tension power lines; tossing a hand grenade into the air intake of a jet engine; destroying computers by taping a five gallon can of gasoline with a small explosive charge to each machine; and putting sugar in gas tanks of motor vehicles. Of course, he writes, more effective sabotage can be done with explosives.

Prosser concludes his do-it-yourself terror-kit by emphasizing the necessity for the underground's claiming credit for acts of sabotage. "This psychological impact of sabotage is so important that it can be said that any group which neglects it is throwing away half the battle."

Who Is Prosser?

George Prosser and C. N. Fuegos are pen names for a long-standing, 42-year-old leftist named Thomas Williams Sanders. Beginning in 1948, Sanders became active in the Progressive Party in Lubbock, Texas. This Party was reportedly dominated by persons known to be Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), members. In 1953, Sanders married a Security Index subject who had been active in CPUSA affairs during her entire adult life and whose former husband was a Party member. By October, 1953, Sanders was on the Security Index. He contributed small sums to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in 1954 and was at that time concentrating on organizing subversive groups among Texas blacks.

In 1954, Sanders appeared at our Dallas Office claiming he was divorcing his wife and offering to furnish information concerning his activities in the CPUSA. In order to obtain custody of his child, Sanders said he was thinking of going into court and telling of his wife's CPUSA activities (which he later did). Sanders mentioned what his radical activities had done to members of his family and

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin

stated he intended to return home and atone for his past affair with subversion. Dallas Agents suspicioned that Sanders' visit to the Bureau was motivated by selfishness. They thought he was trying to obtain information from the Bureau about his wife which he could use in court to his own advantage. He was informed that the Bureau had no interest in his personal problems. In May, 1955, he was removed from the Security Index because he was cooperative at the time of his appearance at our Dallas Office and because he was no longer married to a CPUSA member.

The next involvement of this individual was with the ministry. In 1958, he entered the Starr King School for the Ministry (Unitarian) in Berkeley, California, where he studied off and on until 1962. In September, 1959, after dabbling in a few campus demonstrations, Sanders became a member of the Socialist Workers Party in Berkeley and was put back on the Security Index. In August, 1960, he went to Cuba for a short visit, and the next year he was elected a member of the Executive Board of the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Sanders became increasingly revolutionary and dramatic, visiting Mexico in March, 1966, admittedly to learn Spanish so that he could travel to Central America and join guerrilla groups. He spoke of robbing banks to finance his group and left the United States with two guns and a "guerrilla kit" containing the necessary accoutrements for terror. He claimed he would not return until he could lead an invasion force across the southern border of the United States. Because he failed to consult the Socialist Workers Party regarding this adventure, he was suspended from membership.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

In 1967, Sanders returned to Berkeley, claiming to be on a "secret mission for the Columbian, Nicaraguan, and Bolivian rebels." Whatever the mission, Sanders then announced his intention of devoting himself to study and writing instead of employment. He became publisher and editor of a defunct journal called "Black Politics," to which he contributed articles on sabotage and guerrilla warfare under the names George Prosser and C. N. Fuegos.

Because of his inflammatory writings appearing in "Black Politics," Sanders was subpoenaed to appear before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation of the Committee on Government Operations, conducting hearings on riots, civil, and criminal disorders in the summer of 1970. Sanders, with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, was able, through a civil suit filed in the United States District Court, to secure a permanent injunction against enforcement of the subpoena. Sanders thus did not have to testify.

Thomas Williams Sanders is presently on the Administrative Index.

The Editor

Jay Mallin, born Junius Jaffe Mallin [redacted] [redacted] was raised in Havana, Cuba, where, during the 1950s and early 1960s, he served as "Time" and "Life" correspondent. When Castro's forces were holding out in the mountains, Mallin twice ventured into the area. In 1957, he and another newsman, in Hollywoodish fashion, effected the release of two teenagers who were being held by Castro's guerrillas. The youths were sons of United States Naval personnel assigned to Guantanamo Bay. The second venture into the hills occurred in 1958, after which Mallin wrote

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DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin

an article in which he mentioned that a former United States Marine was allegedly training Castro's forces and referred to the guerrillas as hospitable and friendly. Then Cuban President Batista registered his dissatisfaction over this article with our embassy in Havana.

Mallin became openly anti-Castro as the political orientation of the guerrilla forces solidified. He had been cooperative with our Legal Attache in Havana and, on occasion,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Mallin claimed to be the last newsman to leave Cuba in May, 1961. He is identified on the book jacket as a war correspondent having firsthand knowledge of trouble spots around the world.

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In 1961, Mallin and the Managing Editor of the "Miami Daily News" came to Washington and saw Mr. Hoover. Mallin was extremely complimentary on his departure. Mallin is presently a writer, continues to reside in Florida, and as of February, 1971, remained cooperative with the Bureau.

References to the Director and the FBI

There are no references in this book to either the Director or the Bureau.

EM

Miss A. H. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"American Communism In Crisis 1943-1957" by
Joseph R. Starobin. Harvard University Press;
\$12.95

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review) (Gray)
1 - Mr. H. F. Row, 6221 IB

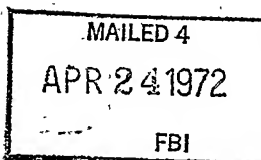
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(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SC A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, as a reference. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-115

REC-19



19 APR 25 1972

54 APR 28 1972

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SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

4/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

C
**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

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You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of following listed book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

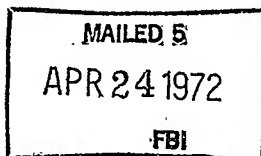
*Rec'd
6-7-72
AMB*
"Beat the Heat: A Radical Survival Handbook" by the Berkeley International Liberation School and legal workers and members of the Bay Area National Lawyers Guild. Ramparts Press; February, 1972; paperback, \$2.45.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference use in connection with current assignments. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Bu saves \$4.50 ordering paperback edition.

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AMB:bjr
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REC-7262-46855-1041

EX-109

19 APR 25 1972

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3
TSS/ELP
61 APR 28 1972

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss

Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/27/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 5-1-72 USA
"A History of the Jews Since the First Century
A. D. Macmillan, 10/21/71; paperback, \$1.95.
(Book is also available through regional offices
of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
CHM (McCarthy)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:crc
(6) *crc*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA C. H. McCarthy, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference. By ordering paperback, Bureau saves \$6.00.

EX-116

REC-7

62-46855-1042

MAILED 5

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6 MAY 3 1972

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TJS
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1 - Miss M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/27/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of books listed below for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Bloods: The Black Soldier from Vietnam to America" by Wallace ~~X~~ Perry. Viking; \$8.95; August, 1972
2. "A Time to Speak, A Time to Act" by Julian Bond. Simon & Schuster; June, 1972; price not listed

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

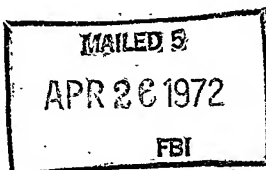
AMB:crc

(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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REC-7
EX-116

62-46855-1043
19 APR 26 1972

54 MAY 3 1972
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/28/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 4/20/72 and 4/27/72. *Book*

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Rope
Dancer" by VICTOR L. ~~MARCHETTI~~. ~~Pan-Africanism or~~ *U.S.*
Communism" by ~~GEORGE PADMORE~~. "A History of the Jews Since
the First Century A.D." *Book*

*3 Encls. carded by and
filed in Bus. Library-
5-1-72
AmB.*

② - Bureau (62-46855)(ENC. 3) REC-4
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

EX-116

10 MAY 1 1972

RESEARCH SECTION



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-21-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

BY JAMES F. AHERN

BACKGROUND:

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You will recall that on 1-24-72, Frank Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia, in a meeting with the Director, mentioned captioned book and indicated he had a galley proof which he would send to the Director. He further advised that Ahern had requested him to write a foreword for the book but after reviewing the contents he emphatically declined. Rizzo did furnish us a galley and a detailed review of it was made on 2-8-72 (attached).

Ahern's book is now on the market. A copy has been obtained and compared with the galley initially reviewed. The book is substantially the same although it is noted he has deleted a few paragraphs and toned down others. However, the basic content of the book is the same. Actually, he deleted a number of such paragraphs concerning the FBI but the book is still basically very derogatory.

THE BOOK "POLICE IN TROUBLE":

Foreword:

REC 27 62-46855-1045

The foreword to this book has now been written by another individual of Ahern's ilk, John V. Lindsay, Mayor of New York. The foreword is short and basically does nothing but praise Ahern. Lindsay makes the statement, "In this remarkable book he has shown us what it really means to be a tough cop." He then continues that while Police Chief in New Haven, Ahern had to deal with enduring crises in law enforcement and the demonstrations in New Haven in May, 1970. According to Lindsay, Ahern's handling of both of these challenges can serve as a national model. He then says the book is not a success story but is a story about a failure, not Ahern's but society's.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Daunt
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

DGH:ssa (9)

1972

CONTINUED - OVER

3 MAY 2 1972

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW

Missing Pages in Original Galley:

You will recall that when the galley of Ahern's book was initially reviewed, three pages, pages 16, 17, and 18, were missing. A review of the book reflects that these pages are in Chapter 2 entitled "May Day: Crisis in Focus," and deal with the demonstrations in New Haven in May, 1970. It should be pointed out that this whole chapter is a glorification of Ahern in which he takes all the credit and derogates state and Federal officials. The missing pages indicate that in a meeting with the Mayor of New Haven, the Governor of the State of Connecticut, the Commissioner of State Police, the General of the National Guard, and William Ruckelshaus, then Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Ruckelshaus brought with him a confidential report he said had been compiled by the FBI. Ahern states he insisted on seeing it and says, "What I read when I finally did get the report was alarming, but not in the way I had expected it. It raised serious doubts about the quality of information that results in crucial government decisions. The report was almost completely composed of unsorted and unevaluated stories, threats, and rumors that had crossed my desk in New Haven. Many of these had long before been discounted by our Intelligence Division. But they had made their way from New Haven to Washington, had gained completely unwarranted credibility, and had been submitted by the Director of the FBI to the President of the United States. They seemed to present a convincing picture of an impending holocaust." In the ensuing pages Ahern quotes parts of this report allegedly sent to the President by the Director and ridicules the veracity of it.

Changes in Final Manuscript:

As indicated above, there have been some changes made in the final manuscript mostly by deleting or changing paragraphs here and there. For the most part, they are not pertinent and only those referring to the FBI will be set forth here. In the chapter "The Pawns of National Power," in talking about Federal Task Forces on Organized Crime, Ahern deletes an entire paragraph in the book which appeared in the galley and read as follows.

"The FBI has had neither the resources nor the inclination to do the job. The Bureau does provide some training for local police officers but relates little to the realities of police departments whose



M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW

primary function has hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers. The FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a relationship to local police departments for informational purposes. This means that it has proven incapable as well of providing local agencies with leadership."

In Chapter 7 "Professional Police and Domestic Control," in discussing police departments in general and the control the electorate has over them, Ahern refers to the organization of the FBI under Mr. Hoover. In the book, in commenting on this, he has added this sentence which did not appear in the galley. "Although some of Mr. Hoover's recent personnel decisions may be doubtful, the administrative structure of the FBI would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments." He then deletes from the book two paragraphs which appeared in the galley. These read, "The present state of the FBI indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And this entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.

"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the FBI would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments."

In Chapter 8, "Rebuilding our Police Departments," in talking on this subject and the Federal role, Ahern deletes from the book four lengthy paragraphs which appeared in the galley dealing with the NCIC, fingerprint identification, and FBI training in local police departments.

CONTINUED - OVER



M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW

In Chapter 9, the last chapter of the book, "The Future and the Federal Role," Ahern deletes five paragraphs which appeared in the original galley, four of which discussed in a critical fashion supportive services provided law enforcement by the FBI, such as the NCIC and police training. In suggesting an agency similar to the Organized Crime Task Force he proposes it be on the model of the various Federal regulatory agencies. He then deletes from the galley a paragraph which reads, "The FBI cannot perform this function both because of its present orientation and because it should and must move away from becoming a national police force toward becoming an agency which is first a resource for local police departments and second a protector of national security in a very broad and fundamental sense. This is not to say that the FBI should refuse to cooperate with such an agency as it refused to cooperate with Clark's task forces. Certainly this new agency would have to work closely with the FBI in untangling the intertwined networks of organized crime and public corruption."

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

*Book detached and
sent to Mr. Bishop -
WJG*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 4/26/72

ReBULEts 10/15/71 and 4/20/72.

ST phw
Books
Enclosed herewith is one copy of "African Congress: A Documentary of the First Modern Pan-African Congress" by IMAMU AMIRI BARAKA (LEROI JONES). "Gehlen: Spy of the Century" by E.H. COOKRIDGE. "The Struggle for Black Power" by EDWARD PEEKS. "The End of White World Supremacy: Four Speeches by Malcolm X" by MALCOLM X.
No 1, cc
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REC 16

EX-112

62-46855-1046

MAY 2 1972

*4 Encls. carded by +
filed in Bu. Library.
5-1-72
AmB.*

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 4)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)



265
8 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

6/10
BOOK REVIEW

"BLOOD IN MY EYE"

BY GEORGE L. JACKSON

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
4/24/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Dorsey
1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Random House, Incorporated, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Author of book is George Lester Jackson, a Negro male, who along with two other inmates, was charged with murder of a Soledad Prison guard during January, 1970. These three inmates later became known as the "Soledad Brothers." Jackson was killed during an abortive prison break during August, 1971. Self-admitted Communist Party member Angela Davis is currently being tried by California authorities for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy in connection with a 1970 attempt by Jackson's younger brother to take hostages to exchange for freedom of the "Soledad Brothers."

This book is dedicated to the black communist youth and openly advocates an end to capitalism in this country by armed revolution and violence. Author admits he is an extremist and a communist. Emphasis placed on educating blacks toward revolution and forming a mobile secret black guerrilla army to create disruptions and complete chaos. Author believes Black Panther Party (BPP) will lead way in revolution and overall objective is to change "law and order" to "perfect disorder" and replace established culture with a black revolutionary one. Total revolution is only solution. Several unfounded attacks against FBI mentioned.

ACTION: For information.

① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 157-18253 (Soledad Brothers)
LGB:aso (9)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
184 MAY 5 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

127
66 MAY 10 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-47980-4

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"Blood in My Eye"

By George L. Jackson

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files indicate George Lester Jackson, a Negro male, born 9/23/41, was indicted and charged with assault and murder in the death of a Soledad Prison guard during January, 1970. Charged with Jackson were Fletta Drumgo and John Clutchette, who like Jackson were inmates of the California Department of Corrections. These three individuals subsequently became known as the "Soledad Brothers." Self-admitted Communist Party member Angela Davis is currently being tried by California authorities for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy in connection with a 1970 attempt by Jackson's younger brother to take hostages to exchange for freedom of the "Soledad Brothers." During February, 1971, at the specific request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, a preliminary investigation was conducted due to complaints by these three individuals that they had been deprived of certain rights in connection with the aforementioned criminal charges.

George Lester Jackson was himself killed from a gunshot wound during an abortive prison break from San Quentin on 8/21/71. During October, 1971, at the specific request of the Department, which was brought about by several Congressional inquiries, a limited investigation was conducted as to the cause of George Jackson's death. In both instances, pertinent results were furnished the Department.

Jonathan Jackson, a younger brother, was the individual who smuggled guns into the Marin County, California, Courthouse on 8/7/70 and during an attempt to take hostages to exchange for the freedom of the "Soledad Brothers," Judge Harold Haley, Jonathan Jackson and two prisoners were killed.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"Blood in My Eye"

By George L. Jackson

BOOK REVIEW

This book, which is George Lester Jackson's last will and testament, presents his burning vision that the world has to be reshaped, is dedicated to the black communist youth, and openly advocates an end to capitalism in the United States by armed revolution and violence. The publisher reportedly received this manuscript less than a week before Jackson was killed attempting to escape from San Quentin. The author admits he is a communist, an extremist, and claims revolutionary acts carefully planned by blacks can overthrow our existing society. He recommends educating blacks with the idea of promoting the revolution, of infiltrating police departments, the military, prison staffs, Governmental agencies, and other selective places which can eventually provide assistance to their cause. Emphasis is placed on forming a mobile secret black guerrilla army, on the practical use of ambush attacks, on perfect disorder created by a number of disruptions and other internal problems and the always healthy spontaneous mass looting. He claims surprise attacks and quick withdrawal can create complete chaos and bring about the complete revolution. The only form of attack employed by guerrilla forces is the ambush, the surprise attack, and there must never be any front lines or defending of territory. These various planned violent attacks should start taking place in the heart of cities with the objective to change "law and order" to "perfect disorder" and replace the established culture with a black revolutionary one. The author indicates the plans to foment this revolution, to seek triumph over bourgeois capitalism will be led by the BPP and other trained urban guerrilla units. He emphasizes the urban guerrilla can mingle with the enemy and remain invisible and invulnerable and that total revolution is the only solution.

MENTION OF THE FBI

On Page 97 the author indicates he refuses to argue with statistics compiled by the institutions and associations he indicts yet he claims it is true that even official figures prove the case

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"Blood in My Eye"

By George L. Jackson

against capitalism. The FBI compiles and indexes almost all information on crime in the United States and of property crimes in 1969, 28 percent occurred in the ghetto.

On Page 103 it is reported that during a 1971 preliminary hearing a bailiff jabbed Jackson in the ribs and that subsequently Jackson threw a karate blow to the bailiff's head. Jackson commented, "I would hate to run into freaks who have Mike Hammer/J. Edgar Hoover complexes without being armed."

On Page 119, in commenting about fascist conditions, he compares the German SS Agents, Italian Black Shirts, and the FBI, as having crushed the vanguard elements which posed an internal threat. He claims after the threat is removed the ruling class goes on making profits as usual.

On Pages 169-70 Jackson claims the ruling class in the United States is composed of one million people including the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, DuPonts, Ford and others and that they use their Ivy League universities and elite law schools for their offspring as training grounds for their corporate hirelings. They rule with iron precision through the military, the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI, private foundations and financial institutions.

On Page 173 Jackson refers to the FBI as the hired goons in our fascist country working to infiltrate and destroy any anti-establishment vanguard movement.

On Page 185 Jackson claims the Africans were the first communists but that J. Edgar Hoover in one of his books called it "primitive communism."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 5/3/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 4/25/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "American Communism
In Crisis 1943-1957", by JOSEPH R. STAROBIN. Harvard University
Press; \$12.95.

19
1 Encl. Carded by &
filed in Bureau Library.
5-5-72 AnnB.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - New York

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(3)

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ENCLOSURE

EX-100

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62-46855-1047

10 MAY 5 1972

51 MAY 11 1972



5010-108

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland

FROM : T. J. Emery

SUBJECT: STRIKE FORCE
BY CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: April 25, 1972

Room 809 OPO

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Felt _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
DeLoach _____
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Trotter _____
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Reviews

Captioned book, which has just reached the book stores for sale to the general public, was written by Clark Mollenhoff, a Pulitzer Prize winning newspaper reporter and former Special Counsel to President Nixon. Obviously prepared with considerable assistance from Department of Justice officials, the book contains a laudatory analysis of the Administration's fight against organized crime, stressing in particular the part played in this campaign by electronic surveillances and the Strike Force concept.

At the same time, Mollenhoff is repeatedly critical of former Attorney General Ramsey Clark for being generally "inept" and reluctant to utilize court-approved electronic surveillances, even after Congress had passed a law in 1968 giving him the power to do so. Mollenhoff indicates that Clark and former President Lyndon B. Johnson banned the use of electronic devices by Government investigators for fear of what they might reveal about the ties between the Democratic Party and the organized underworld. Mollenhoff claims that President Johnson was especially concerned about disclosures affecting him which might arise from the Bureau's coverage of his former Senate aide, Robert G. (Bobby) Baker. In a typical passage, Mollenhoff says that, "for the most part, the political complexion of underworld business was decidedly Democratic."

With respect to the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Mollenhoff is much more enthusiastic, but even here the book pointedly supports the Bureau's long-standing position that it conducts electronic surveillances only with the approval of the Department.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 - Mr. Rosen | 1 - Miss Butler |
| 1 - Mr. Bates | 1 - Mr. Cleveland |
| 1 - Mr. Bishop | 1 - Mr. Emery |
| 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones | 1 - Mr. McHale |

CONTINUED - OVER

JEM:jsj
(9)

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
133 MAY 5 1972

NINE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

15848-94

20 MAY 2 1972

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Strike Force
By Clark R. Mollenhoff

By and large, Mollenhoff's study is very favorable toward both the Director and the Bureau. It quotes innumerable instances of our accomplishments in the drive against organized crime and wholeheartedly joins the Director in citing the indispensable nature of electronic surveillance information in combating the forces of the underworld. Mollenhoff also notes that "even liberal Democratic lawyers in the Justice Department agree with Mr. Hoover" when he cites Ramsey Clark as having been "the worst Attorney General in history."

There are two areas; however, in which objections might be raised to Mollenhoff's presentation. Since the book is obviously aimed at promoting the Strike Force concept in organized crime investigations--to which it claims President Johnson's Administration paid lip service in order to "allay censure"--it sometimes goes much too far in giving the Strike Forces credit for cases actually investigated by the FBI. In one passage, for example, it has a Departmental Attorney "solving" a bank robbery and a gambling case; in another it describes him as conducting and supervising surveillances; and, in still a third, it refers to raiding parties of Bureau Agents as "Strike Force agents."

The other major objection stems from an allegation, apparently obtained from a source in the Department, that information was being divulged to the defense during the investigation of labor racketeer James Hoffa and intimating that the "leak" had probably occurred in the FBI rather than the Department. The situation eventually got so bad, Mollenhoff says, that the Department had to protect the identity of [redacted] from all except top officials in the Bureau for fear of jeopardizing his life. To demonstrate the unfounded nature of this accusation, it should be noted that Bureau files reveal [redacted]
[redacted]

Bureau files also reveal that Mollenhoff was the subject of two favorable applicant-type investigations in 1962 and 1964 and of a favorable Special Inquiry investigation for The White House in 1969. He met the Director in 1961.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WV
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jam

1 - Mr. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

5/12/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. *bid 6-22-77 AMB* "To Die for the People" by Huey P. Newton. USA
Random House; paperback, \$1.95; 5/31/72

2. *bid 6-22-77 AMB* "Garvey and Garveyism" by Amy Jacques Garvey. USA
Macmillan; 1971; paperback, \$1.95

3. *bid 7-20-72 AMB* "Black America and World Revolution" (booklet) by Claude M. Lightfoot. New Outlook, New York; \$.90 NY

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)

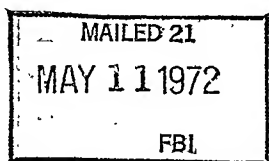
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:sak
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Walkart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



REC-9

EX-114

62-46855-1048
19 MAY 12 1972

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60 MAY 17 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-46855

May 9, 1972

W. W. Norton and Company, Inc.
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10003

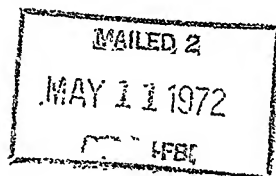
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-1-92 BY 1048 DKM/LMB
FOIA # 342,865

Gentlemen:

The review copy of "The Drug Hang-Up--America's Fifty-Year Folly" by Mr. Rufus King was received on May 2nd.

While the interest which prompted you to send this book is appreciated, as a matter of long-standing policy, we do not comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau. I am returning the book under separate cover.

Very truly yours,



L. Patrick Gray, III
L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

1 - Mr. Engelmeier Room 4724

USC Material: "The Drug Hang-Up--America's Fifty-Year Folly"

NOTE: The book traces the history of America's attempts to repress narcotics and to show "that groundless hysteria on the subject has blinded United States authorities." Mr. Hoover is mentioned on pages 69, 75 and 115; the FBI on pages 75, 115, 299 and 307. Bufiles contain no reference to this book. Bufiles disclose that King is a former chairman of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association and was former Counsel with the Senate Committee on organized crime. The Bureau has had numerous contacts with him over the years and he was not considered friendly toward the Bureau. Bufiles contain numerous references to the W. W. Norton Company in connection with other books which were not reviewed.

Tolson _____
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JUN 15 1972

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-100088-3

DO-6
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 2, 1972

The attached Review Copy of the book "The Drug Hang-Up -- America's Fifty-Year Folly" by Rufus King, was sent to the Director from W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., c/o National Book Co., Keystone Industrial Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18509.

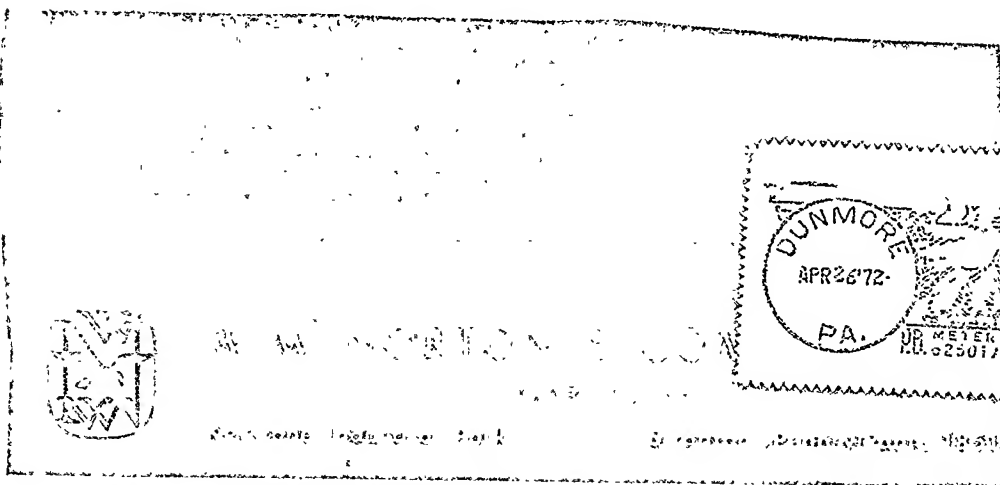
Reference made to Mr. Hoover on page 69, 75 and 115. Reference made to the FBI on page 75, 115, 299 and 307.

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. CAMPBELL _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. BISHOP _____
MR. MILLER, E.S. _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. DALBEY _____
MR. ELEVELAND _____
MR. PONDER _____
MR. BATES _____
MR. WAIKART _____
MR. WALTERS _____
MR. SOYARS _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

nm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-1-92 BY 1048DKM/LMB
FOIA # 342,865

Malmfeldt



L.C. "SPECIAL FOURTH CLASS RATE-BOOKS"

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C. 20530

Ack

5-9-72

JWB: [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
JUN 7 1972

2/1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-108288-3

REVIEW COPY

THE DRUG HANG-UP
America's Fifty-Year Folly

by Rufus King

Publication Date: May 22, 1962

\$8.95

389 pages with Index

Please send two copies of your review.



Norton

W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, INC., 55 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. 10003

62-46855-

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
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TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: May 8, 1972

FROM : T. J. Emery

SUBJECT: "LANSKY," A BOOK
BY HANK MESSICK

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book was written by former newspaperman Hank Messick to picture Meyer Lansky as being in control of all organized crime in the United States.

Messick is well known to the Bureau as an investigative reporter who has continually been critical of the Bureau's work in the organized crime field. Because of his distorted ideas and false statements in criticizing the Bureau, the Director issued instructions in 1967 that no cooperation at all should be given to him. In his three other books, "The Silent Syndicate," "Secret File," and "Strange Alliance," he used the false stories and fabrications of long-standing critics such as Max Lowenthal, Fred Cook, and others, in his many snide references to the FBI. In "Lansky" Messick does not depart from his usual pattern whenever he mentions the FBI.

"Lansky" can best be described as a disjointed, poorly put-together collection of generally known information concerning organized crime, heavily larded with obvious fiction to make Meyer Lansky appear to have controlled all of the involved persons while engineering all significant happenings. For example, it is falsely claimed that Lansky tipped the New York State Police to the La Cosa Nostra meeting of November, 1957, although in fact it has been established that the detection of the meeting followed from knowledge gained by the police through a vehicular violation in the vicinity of a similar meeting during the previous year. He also attributes to Lansky certain underworld murders, particularly involving La Cosa Nostra leaders, where we have developed completely different information from highly confidential sources and top echelon informants.

- CONTINUED - OVER -

NOT RECORDED

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Bates

176 JUN 19 1972
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Emery
1 - Mr. Green

CLG:clk
(7)

61 JUN 27 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-8500-1

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

In "Lansky" Messick goes so far in imputing corrupting political influence to Lansky as to indicate that Lansky was responsible for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Democratic convention in 1932, stating that he achieved this by working through political bosses Huey Long of New Orleans, Tom Pendergast of Kansas City, Jimmy Hines of New York, and James Michael Curley of Boston. The attempt is also made to indicate that Lansky was behind Roosevelt's removal of Mayor Walker of New York City shortly thereafter, saying that Lansky wanted the power of the big city political bosses broken because they had been in the habit of exacting too much tribute from organized crime. We have no information lending credence to these allegations concerning President Roosevelt or that they have ever been voiced before. Messick also tries to make it appear significant that President Nixon briefly practiced law in Whittier, California, and Lansky's partner, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel was located in Southern California at the same time. In discussing the 1946 parole and deportation of "Lucky" Luciano from New York, alleged by Messick to have been a machination of Lansky, Governor Thomas E. Dewey was mentioned as having been a "neighbor" of Lansky solely because at one time both lived on New York City's West End Avenue--a street containing more than fifty blocks of massive high-rise apartment buildings.

Throughout this book Messick minimizes the importance of the "Mafia" or La Cosa Nostra, characterizing it as a small part of the National Crime Syndicate (NCS) of which Meyer Lansky is the "Chairman of the Board." In fact, he says the term "La Cosa Nostra" was an invention of the FBI to get itself and the Director off the hook as to its failure to act on organized crime. Actually, the term "La Cosa Nostra" came to us unsolicited from member top echelon informants and from highly confidential sources as being the term used by members as the name of their organization comprised of persons of Italian background.

The surrender of Louis Buchalter (Lepke) to the Director in 1939 was said to have been arranged by Lansky through the head of a giant liquor company (the reader will deduce this refers to Lewis Rosenstiel because of statements elsewhere in the book) and a deal was made with a high-ranking aide of the Director who later was "given a good job by the liquor man."

- CONTINUED - OVER -

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

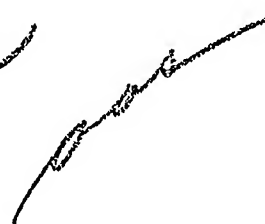
This is a likely reference to former Assistant to the Director Louis B. Nichols but no mention is made of the time lapse between the two happenings (more than 19 years). From Messick's statements a reader could infer that Nichols was employed by Rosenstiel shortly after the surrender of Buchalter as part of a sinister "deal." Bureau files do not show Lansky was involved in any manner in Buchalter's surrender, or that there was any "deal" made.

A review of the highlights of this book follows.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

off TJE

Re WRC


Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

DETAILS:

The author sets up a chance meeting (obviously fictional) resulting in a melee among Lucky Luciano, Meyer Lansky and Benjamin Siegel. This stems from a sexual molestation of twelve year old Siegel by a woman then said to be Luciano's mistress. Lansky interceded in a fight that ensued and by his conduct earned the friendship of Luciano. (At the time Lansky would have been 16 years old.) The author then jumps around into various alleged incidents, ending up with an agreement between Lansky and Luciano to "take on" Giuseppe "Joe the Boss" Masseria, then considered the leader of the Italian criminal element.

Chapter two goes into Lansky's personal life rather deeply, particularly with reference to his marriage to Ann Citron and the birth of their first child, Bernard, who was a cripple (spastic) from birth. A feud arises between Masseria and his rival for leadership, Salvatore Maranzano, who was taken for a "ride" by orders of Masseria, but saved from death by Lansky and his associates.

In chapter three there is very little continuity, which is a common fault throughout the book. The reported public "confession" in Italy by Nicolo Gentile, who had been a La Cosa Nostra (LCN) leader in the United States at one time, was said to have "finally convinced J. Edgar Hoover there was a Mafia" etcetera. Joseph Valachi's chief contribution is said to have been that he "supplied" the name "La Cosa Nostra" to describe the Italian criminal organization. This is contrary to the facts, as we had received this terminology from a top echelon member-informant prior to Valachi's statements and from other sources. The author then goes into the gangland execution of Masseria in April, 1931, which the author attributes to Lansky's arrangements. The killing by Lansky's henchmen of Maranzano in September, 1931, is described by Messick but he declares Gentile to be naive in his account of the event. Messick obviously wants it believed that it was a Lansky operation from the start rather than a favor for his friend Luciano.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

In chapter four the author makes allegations on which we have no information lending credence or that they have ever been voiced previously, attributing to Lansky the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency in 1932, maneuvered with the aid of political bosses Huey Long, Tom Pendergast, Jimmy Hines, and James Michael Curley. Then Mayor Walker of New York City was removed after a hearing by Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, which was the beginning of the lessening of power of the big city political bosses. It was said that this was a situation desired by Lansky in order that the tribute exacted from organized crime would be diminished. In this chapter the author puts Lansky in his first contact with dictator Batista in Cuba where Lansky has had extensive gambling interests during two periods of time. The first contact was said to have been to arrange a supply of molasses for the liquor industry in the United States following the repeal of prohibition. A 1934 meeting was described as taking place among Lansky's top associates such as Hyman Abrams of Boston, Morris Dalitz of Cleveland, Harry Stromberg of Philadelphia, Abner Zwillman of New Jersey, and others. Then follows the murder of the notorious Dutch Schultz and in this general era the "National Crime Syndicate" comes into being.

In chapter five Messick goes into the arrangements with Huey Long to open up gambling, particularly slot machines, in Louisiana. The author states that Huey was assassinated so that the Internal Revenue Service would stop the political motivated investigation of Long's political machine, thereby taking the heat off the gambling interests. In this chapter Luciano's conviction in New York for compulsory prostitution is described and it is indicated that there was an implied promise by Meyer Lansky to get Luciano out of prison.

Chapter six deals with the 1939 surrender of the notorious Louis Buchalter (Lepke) to the Director. The author said that a "deal" of sorts, engineered by Lansky, was worked out which differs from the principal version provided by Walter Winchell, through whom Buchalter arranged to surrender. The author said that the "head of a giant liquor company" made contact with a high-ranking aide of the Director to arrange the surrender. Messick goes on to say that the aide was later given a good job by the liquorman. By reading elsewhere in this book and in Messick's "The Strange Alliance" there can be little doubt that he is speaking of Lewis Rosenstiel and Louis B. Nichols. Bureau files do not show Lansky was involved in any manner in Buchalter's surrender, or that there was any "deal" made.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

The author ignores the fact that there were more than 19 years between the surrender of Buchalter and the employment of Nichols by Rosenstiel.

In chapter seven Messick discusses the parole and deportation of Luciano in 1946. He finds significance in a West End Avenue New York City address given by Lansky when registering for Selective Service because ("neighbor") Governor Thomas E. Dewey had also lived on West End Avenue, a fashionable residential street in New York City lined with more than 50 blocks of massive high-rise apartment buildings.

In chapter eight the author starts Lansky and his associates into Las Vegas, Nevada, gambling by the building of the Flamingo Hotel and Casino by "Bugsy" Siegel. The author indicates that the Flamingo was Siegel's from the beginning; however, the casino was started by Billie Wilkerson, publisher of the "Hollywood Reporter." In 1946 Siegel was brought into the picture when Wilkerson found himself too short of money to complete the project. In the chapter, mention is also made of Lansky's Cleveland associates opening up gambling in the Newport--Covington, Kentucky, area. Luciano's surreptitious entry into Cuba in 1947 is mentioned with Lansky allegedly having made the move to have Luciano deported back to Italy by having an informant report Luciano's presence in Cuba to Commissioner Anslinger of the Bureau of Narcotics. It is further alleged that Lansky first induced Luciano to instruct his associates in the United States that all the previous rackets of Luciano's here were to be "supervised" by Lansky.

Chapter nine covers the gangland murder of "Bugsy" Siegel and also the entry of Lansky and associates into Broward Company, Florida gambling in such casinos as Colonial Inn, Green Acres Club, and La Boheme.

Chapters 10, 11, and 12 go into Lansky's second marriage (to Thelma Schwartz, a manicurist), the beginning of a campaign to attempt legalization of gambling in Miami Beach, a trip by Lansky to Europe where he visited with Luciano, and the Kefauver hearings of 1950-1951. The author also jumps forward to the Valachi hearings held more than ten years later and states that they "diverted attention"

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

to a small segment of crime (The Mafia) and away from the big picture of Lansky's National Crime Syndicate.

Chapter twelve contains a peculiar political and social philosophy in which conservative politicians are depicted as the companions of organized crime and the "communist scare" as diverting attention from the real enemy of organized crime. In this chapter Messick comments that when Richard Nixon opened a law practice in Whittier, California, and was named police prosecutor, "Bugsy" Siegel had his headquarters in Los Angeles and had a key interest in all matters relating to crime, police and courts. He then states that Nixon reportedly at one time had visited and explored the possibilities of establishing law or business connections in Havana. The fantastic and tenuous premise then follows that "the fact that Lansky's partner bossed crime in California and that in Cuba Lansky himself sat at the right hand of Batista may mean nothing. Yet Whittier is a long way from Havana for a young lawyer in search of new connections."

In chapter thirteen the author has Lansky, through an anonymous tip given by Vincent "Jimmie Blue Eyes" Alo to the Immigration and Naturalization Service causing the deportation of fellow hoodlum Joseph Doto (Joe Adonis); having his National Crime Syndicate banish Frank Costello; the killing of Albert Anastasia for having supported Costello in the dispute; the killing of Anthony (Little Augie Pisano) Carfano for trying to succeed to Costello's power; and then, through another anonymous tip, provoking the raid by Sergeant Edgar Croswell, New York State Police, on the meeting of LCN leaders in Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957. In regard to the last named incident a similar meeting was detected and investigated in the fall of 1956 as a result of the arrest of Carmine Galante and accompanying hoodlums, on a traffic charge near Apalachin. Galante had focused further attention on the 1956 meeting by attempting to bribe Sergeant Croswell, in connection with the traffic incident, through two West New York, New Jersey, police officers. Knowledge of the 1957 meeting logically followed from investigation of the one the year before.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

Chapters 14, 15, and 16 deal generally with the entry of Lansky and his associates into the casino operation in the Carribean, particularly in the Bahamas following the defeat of the "Bay Street Boys."

The author adds an epilogue calling attention to the fact that Lansky is attempting to become a permanent resident of Israel.

esa
Mr. E. S. Miller

R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
May 4, 1972
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. D. P. White
1 - Miss L. Muir

BOOK REVIEW

"THE NEW RADICALISM - ANARCHIST
OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN

INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Revolutionary Activities Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Green, Category I on Administrative Index, is National Council member, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and has run gamut of CPUSA involvement since 1924. He was one of twelve members of National Board, CPUSA, indicted on charge of conspiracy to overthrow Government (Smith Act), 7/20/48; sentenced to imprisonment of 5 years and fine of \$10,000; in addition served 124 days on contempt of court charge. Green is on Coordinating Committee of People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), communist-infiltrated anti-war protest organization headquartered in New York City. Green considers rebellion of youth against "general corruption and decay of corporate society" as one of most remarkable phenomena of the times; however, he believes unless anarchist tendency can be removed from "New Left" movement and youth united in Marxist-type long-term struggle, movement will disintegrate. He does give youth revolt credit for helping to radicalize hundreds of thousands of young people and for challenging system "on its most sensitive and vulnerable side: its moral and ethical hypocrisy." Green calls upon new radicals to engage in mass, democratic struggle in organized, coordinated way; to take up fight for Black and white unity; to orient toward labor movement; and to fight to revitalize trade unions. "Our special task," states Green, "is to try to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively to changing conditions and to the concrete characteristics and complexities of the class struggle in the United States." Book contains several uncomplimentary references to FBI. For example, "What the young terrorists are doing is making it easier for the FBI and CIA to murder Movement people under circumstances in which there is such widespread confusion that no one can prove that the victims themselves were not responsible for their own deaths."

ACTION: None. For information.

100-35868

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

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176 MAY 22 1972
DETAILS - Page Two

70 MAY 25 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

Memorandum for Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE NEW RADICALISM
- ANARCHIST OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN
100-35868

DETAILS:

The Author

Green, age 65, formerly was a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and currently is a National Council member, CPUSA. He has run the gamut of CPUSA involvement since joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1924 and has served in top leadership positions in YCL and in the CPUSA. On 7/20/48, he was one of 12 members of the National Board, CPUSA, indicted on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government (Smith Act). He was sentenced to imprisonment of 5 years and a fine of \$10,000 on this charge, in addition to which he served 124 days in prison on a contempt of court charge. Green is on the Coordinating Committee of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), communist-infiltrated antiwar protest organization headquartered in New York City. He is on the Administrative Index, Category I.

FBI Mentioned

There are several derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book, as follows:

Page 27: "When it is remembered that Washington today is the general-staff headquarters for the world's most powerful imperial nation; when we note the present-day merger between the State apparatus and the industrial-military power; when we stop to think about institutions like the Pentagon, the CIA and the FBI, and the purposes they serve both at home and abroad; when war crime has become our most profitable business and our most dangerous, mad murderers are the respectable men who own our banks, insurance companies and corporations and who run our government, what better can we expect from the local police, and what kind of respect can a young generation have for established authority?"

Page 82: "The FBI is asking for and will get additional tens of millions of dollars to combat so-called 'subversion.' This is to be done by tapping more phones, bugging more homes, following more people, snooping through more wastepaper baskets and garbage cans, and infiltrating more organizations with more government stool pigeons and agent provocateurs."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE NEW RADICALISM
- ANARCHIST OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN
100-35868

Page 99: "Every recent arrest on a terrorist charge has uncovered at least one government agent who led in the wild talk and the formulation of fantastic plans. What the young terrorists are doing is making it easier for the FBI and CIA to murder Movement people under circumstances in which there is such widespread confusion that no one can prove that the victims themselves were not responsible for their own deaths. They are also making it easier for innocent people to be framed up on terrorist charges. What a field day this can be for those who wish to destroy the Movement root and branch."

Page 156: "The United States is not a loosely knit confederation of semi-autonomous principalities. It is not a country of self-sufficient agrarian economies engaged in a simple form of commodity exchange. It is the land with the very highest concentration of capital in the world, whose tentacles stretch into every continent. It is this that explains the ever greater concentration of political power, not only in Washington, but in the hands of the Presidency. At a time in history replete with crises, the ruling class wants assurance of prompt effective response to every domestic or international crisis or sign of crisis. And it is this, too, that explains institutions like the Pentagon, the CIA, the FBI, and the qualitatively new role of government in the nation's economy."

Book Review

Captioned book, published in late 1971 by International Publishers, begins with a chapter entitled "Youth in Revolt." The rebellion of youth against the "general corruption and decay of corporate society" is considered by the author as one of the most remarkable phenomena of the times. He discerns two main tendencies in the existing "New Left" revolt, i.e., those who see the struggle in Marxist class terms and those who view it from an anarchist perspective; and he predicts that how this conflict is resolved will either have "lasting impact in helping to build a conscious revolutionary Left capable of surviving, and in time winning," or "It will be broken up and scattered in demoralization and disarray by a ruling class cleverly adept at turning anarchist tendencies within the movement to its own advantage." Green feels that if the working class would make its

Memorandum for Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE NEW RADICALISM
- ANARCHIST OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN
100-35868

weight felt as a decisive force, it could pull the two factions together by supplying inspiration and perspective, thus making a stable, organized, disciplined force capable of overthrowing monopoly capitalism and replacing it with a rational socialist society.

In his analysis of Marxism and anarchism, Green states that both claim a concern for the fate of man and a firm belief in the possibility of a society in which, "in the words of the Communist Manifesto, 'the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.'" According to the author, however, there the common bond ends. Anarchism is solely interested in the emancipation of the individual as a pre-condition for the emancipation of the mass, whereas Marxism stresses that the emancipation of the mass from capitalist exploitation and oppression is the pre-condition for the freedom of the individual. Anarchism tends to view the revolution as a single act; Marxism as a prolonged historic period of bitter class struggle, requiring strategy, leadership, organization, coordination of effort, discipline, and immediate as well as ultimate objectives. Anarchism tends to regard all social authority as The Enemy. Marxism holds that there can be no society without some form of authority. What it seeks to end is oppressive authority. Toward that end the immediate enemy is capitalism and its State power.

In his examination of the various anarchist theories and currents which Green claims wreaked havoc in the youth movement, he states that anarchism is a radical expression of bourgeois individualism. This individualism classically gives rise to liberal ideology, Green says, but now with the bankruptcy of liberalism becoming more and more evident, it gives rise to anarchism; however, while intending to reject liberalism, anarchism, Green states, has exactly the opposite effect of promoting liberalism among the people. "Decrying program, organization, mass movements and leadership," he writes, (anarchism) makes it easier for liberals to capture and lead the struggles and movements around vital needs, while pseudo-Leftists stand aloof from them."

Green does give the youth revolt credit for helping to radicalize hundreds of thousands of young people and for challenging the system "on its most sensitive and vulnerable side: its moral and ethical hypocrisy." The two distinct

Memorandum for Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE NEW RADICALISM
- ANARCHIST OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN
100-35868

tendencies which have characterized the new radicalism from the outset have, according to Green, cross-fertilized each other, i.e., one tendency seeking to build a solid, growing, serious movement for change and the other viewing the movement in purely individualistic terms, as an outlet for personal frustrations and a place where individuals can "do their thing--anything." Green deplores the latter element of "self-imposed untouchables," since escape from society is no more possible than escape from gravity. Revolutionaries must be deeply immersed in all the democratic struggles of the people, Green states, and at the same time must constantly link the fights for immediate gains to the overall battle for power. "To live in society--and people cannot live without," states Green, "each person must accept limits on his or her own freedom of action to the degree that it impinges on the rights and freedom of others. We are not referring to repressive forms of authority imposed to defend vested property rights, but to the natural forms of authority required by any kind of social organization." Under anarchism, Green states, we are given the "anarchist-utopian society of getting away from it all via an underground psychadelic trip to groovyland, or the anarchist-terrorist society of wholesale violence."

He then raises the alternative of a third society--struggle--building a serious revolutionary movement that can change the way people live and not merely tell them how to live. While not discounting violence, when needed, Green states the choice as to the form of struggle depends on the concrete historical situation, and he believes violent techniques are totally inappropriate for the present moment. Violence simply serves as a divisive factor between organizations in the movement which should be united in a long, serious struggle to take over the Government. "A higher form of society, a communist society, based on abundance and complete elimination of classes and the State, is now at last within mankind's reach. To have foreseen and understood this historic process was the great contribution that Marxism made to social science."

Here Green emphasizes again that the big task is to spread and build the movement, especially among the workers. "When the first shop, plant, mine, mill, ship or dock closes

Memorandum for Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE NEW RADICALISM
- ANARCHIST OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN
100-35868

down in protest against the war--even if only for a day--this will add an ingredient to the antiwar movement a thousand times more effective than the hit-and-run tactics of smashing windows or throwing bombs. ...Only the working class, Black, Brown, and white, can be the main social agency for revolution. ... There is no other class in modern society that can down the capitalist class, keep it down, and undertake to reconstruct society along collectivist lines. ...No other class in our stratum has the capacity to paralyze the system at the point of production, where it hurts the most, and establish a new economy based on production for public use instead of private corporate profit."

In addition to engaging in mass, democratic struggle in an organized, coordinated way, Green calls on the new radicals to take up the fight for Black and white unity, to orient toward the labor movement and to fight to revitalize the trade unions. "It is too bad," he reminisces, "that the expulsion of the Communists from leading positions in the CIO during the Cold War hysteria of the late Forties cut short further progress in the fight for the rights of the Black workers in industry and in the unions."

The most important task before the "Left" at this time, in Green's opinion, is to find the ways and means by which to begin to link up the thousands of spontaneous, sporadic, organized, semi-organized and unorganized struggles, and the many movements of one kind or another that exist, into one vast unified independent political machine. "Not a single one of the burning issues of the day can be solved by itself alone. ...The fact is that only socialism can be the solution for all these multiple crises. ...The capitalist State will cease to exist when it is replaced by a socialist State. ...A conscious decision on the part of the Left of this country to participate in the electoral struggle as a united force--or as near united as possible--would be of profound significance. ...Our special task is to try to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively to ever changing conditions and to the concrete characteristics and complexities of the class struggle in the United States."

And so, mouthing the cliches of the "Old Left" and deploring the disorganization of the "New Left," Green makes a plea for a simpler and more accurate class designation of plain "Left." It is noted, however, that the strategies and plans advocated offer no surprises to one familiar with Marxist-Leninist theories.

1 - A. M. Butler

SAC, WFO

5/12/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 1-5-72 Amb
**"~~A~~History of Pan-African Revolt" by
C. L. R. James. Drum and Spear Press,
1802 Belmont Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.
20009; \$2.50**

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) *GCM*
(Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:sak
(6)

NOTE:

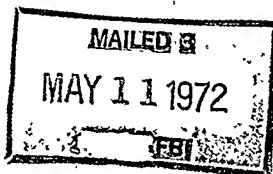
Book requested for review by Inspector G. C. Moore,
Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.
Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-114

REC-21

62-46855-1049

19 MAY 12 1972



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Rosen _____
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Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

60 MAY 17 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*TOS
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 5/15/72

ReBulet 3/17/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of "Great True Spy Stories" edited by ALLEN DULLES and "The Real CIA" by LYMAN B. KIRKPATRICK, JR.

*4 Encls. carded by Bu. Library;
charged permanently to
F.B.I. Academy, Quantico, Virginia*

10
2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

5-17-72

AmB.

RJL:KD
(4)

REC-20

62-46855-1050

MAY 17 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

MAY 18 1972



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE:

6/5/72

FROM :

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (C)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, dated 4/25/72.

Enclosed is one copy of the book "Beat The Heat" as requested in referenced letter.

1d
1 Encl. carded by and
filed in Bu. Library
6-7-72
AMB.
2 Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
EJO/sms
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-34

62-46855-1051

17 JUN 7 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

57 JUN 19 1972



Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

"THE TIME OF THE FURNACES"

BY EARL ANTHONY

EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
5/22/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss B. Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by the Dial Press, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, Earl Leon Anthony, is a 32-year-old former Black Panther Party (BPP) member. He served as Deputy Minister of Information of the Southern California area in the BPP, after joining the Panthers to help bring about the revolution he still believes to be necessary for black liberation. He was expelled in March, 1969, and labeled an "opportunist." He is basically sympathetic to the BPP but he differs in his emphasis on racial revolution, black versus white struggle, as contrasted to Marxist-oriented class struggle. His ego and intellectual bent made it difficult for him to accept BPP discipline. He described his BPP association in an earlier book, "Picking Up the Gun."

In his public appearances, the author has sounded a Pan-African theme addressing himself to the "international struggle against racism and economic exploitation." He insists that revolution will come and it will be "bloody."

"The Time of the Furnaces" is a brief, simply written, very sketchy and biased account of the black student revolt at San Fernando Valley State College in late 1968. This revolt, organized by a small group of black activists, was triggered by the kicking of a black football player by his white coach. Before the smoke cleared, there was a seizure of the administration building, a constructive imprisonment of the college administrators and a confrontation with police.

1 - 157-8045 (Earl Anthony)
① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

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168 MAY 30 1972
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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"The Time of the Furnaces"

By Earl Anthony

The author considers this incident as a milestone of black student revolt as it politicized a previously apathetic black community and resulted in organized resistance to an imposed white culture. Although three of the student leaders of the revolt were imprisoned, a significant number of their demands, mostly dealing with a black studies program, have been implemented.

The title "The Time of the Furnaces" is taken from a poem by a South American poet, Jose Marti.

MENTION OF THE FBI

There is no mention of the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5/19/72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DRUG HANG-UP"
BY RUFUS KING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-1-92 BY 1048DKM/LMB
FOIA # 342,865

BOOK REVIEWS

Felt _____
Mohr _____
Rosen _____
Soyars _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Campbell _____
Casper _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

By memorandum dated 5/16/72, under above caption, a brief review was made of the above book whose main theme is that America's method of handling the drug problem through repressive measures carried out chiefly by Federal authorities is a failure and can be compared to the Prohibition fiasco. Mr. Gray asked, "What is our response to such an argument?"

(The whole matter of handling the current drug problem in America is highly controversial, with acknowledged experts in the field vehemently disagreeing with each other. At the present time drugs are not within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. Such matters on the Federal level are handled by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

King's attitude represents a so-called "liberal" viewpoint, which includes, for example, making the possession of drugs not an offense; reducing penalties; limiting Federal involvement to tax collection and leaving management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions.

Our response to such a viewpoint and argument should be, it is felt, similar to that currently being held by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, for example, has been arguing that jail is not the only answer to coping with the problem of simple possession of marihuana. Along this line, the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 reduced the Federal penalty for simple possession of any controlled substance from a felony to a misdemeanor and gave judges a wide range of authority in determining punishment in these cases - actually, from one year to expungement of the arrest record.

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

FCS:yrs (6)

6 JUN 1 1972

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54 JUN 19 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memorandum
RE: "THE DRUG HANG-UP"

John E. Ingersoll, Director, Bureau of Narcotics and
Dangerous Drugs, has stated: ("BNDD Bulletin," January-February, 1972)

"None of us enjoy 'throwing kids in jail' for committing no other offense than possessing marihuana. We in law enforcement are the last to relish the prospect of 'graduating' youthful hardened criminals from our prisons each year. But we cannot surrender the problem to legalization because, as yet, we have no other alternatives. We must find those alternatives in useful work and treatment efforts. We must protect our young people until our scientists can say without reservation that our protection is not necessary because marihuana is harmless.

"Expert medical opinion presently recognizes marihuana as a substance that has no known social value and that has not been proved harmless by scientific research. Indeed, there are persistent, documented reports of its dangers to motorists, acute effect on short-term memory, deterioration in intellectual and psychomotor performance because of acute intoxication, and so on.

"I believe the people have a right to know more about those effects before the government condones its use. It may be true that harm to the individual using marihuana is minimal or does not exist. If the same is demonstrated with regard to society at large, then, and only then, should the government legalize its use.

"If, on the other, research proves marihuana to be a dangerous substance in the future, will these same voices be heard? If so, what will they say? 'We didn't know. . . ?'"

In other words, it is felt our response should not be King's concept of almost a free circulation of drugs, virtually eliminating Federal penalties, and leaving the management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions. Rather, it should be an enlightened concept that legalization is not now (pending more scientific research) the answer, and that the Federal Government should have enforcement responsibilities, especially as they apply to the criminal drug suppliers, jobbers, and importers. In this connection, the time-proven deterrents of certainty of detection, swift apprehension and firm punishment are essential to defeat the drug menace?

RECOMMENDATION:

For Mr. Gray's information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Felt _____
Mohr _____
Rosen _____
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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: May 16, 1972

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DRUG HANG-UP"
BY RUFUS KING

BOOK REVIEWS

Review copy of captioned book was recently furnished Bureau; our reply indicated we could not comment and that the book would be returned under separate cover. Mr. Gray asked that brief review of book be prepared for him.

King's main theme is that America's method of handling the drug problem through repressive measures carried out chiefly by Federal authorities is a failure and can be compared to the Prohibition fiasco. According to King, treating drug abuse as a criminal matter has not decreased the number of addicts but has actually served to promote illicit drug traffic and to corrupt officials. He traces the history of drug legislation as becoming increasingly repressive. Former Narcotics Commissioner Harry Anslinger is criticized for his influence in promoting harsh measures against drug use through the years, as are President Nixon for magnifying the drug problem, and former Attorney General Mitchell for emphasizing enforcement rather than rehabilitation.

King admits we do have a drug problem and suggests better ways to handle it; for example, separating addictive drugs from marijuana (which he believes should be legalized) and other nonaddictive drugs; limiting Federal involvement to tax collection and leaving management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions; supplying confirmed addicts with drugs under medical supervision, as in England.

King goes on to suggest more "realistic" measures: making possession of drugs not an offense; reducing penalties; not allowing arrests and seizures without warrants; removing enforcement authority from the Department of Justice and turning over tax-collection authority to Treasury's Alcohol Tax Unit; stopping efforts to make other nations curb their drug production. In conclusion, King suggests an assault on corruption which he implies exists where "authorities are tolerating activities." In this connection, he feels a new statute is needed to bring "errant local enforcers more directly under the jurisdiction of the incorruptible FBI."

RECOMMENDATION:

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - M. A. Jones

JVA:dsm (5)

NOT RECORDED

JUN 7 1972

6 JUN 1972

CRIME RESEARCH

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL



Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Waikart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

1. For Mr. Felt
2. For Mr. Bishop

We will not comment

Letter is OK

M A Jones

See
Jones to
Bishop memo
5/16/72
via Tolson

Prepare a brief review
of book for me so that
I am aware of the
Central Theme & several
of the key points made.

G...

62-46855-

ENCLOSURE

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. FELT _____ ()
MR. MOHR _____ ()
MR. ROSEN _____ ()
MR. BATES _____ ()
MR. BISHOP _____ ()
MR. CALLAHAN _____ ()
MR. CAMPBELL _____ ()
MR. CASPER _____ ()
MR. CLEVELAND _____ ()
MR. CONRAD _____ ()
MR. DALBEY _____ ()
MR. MILLER, E.S. _____ ()
MR. PONDER _____ ()
MR. SOYARS _____ ()
MR. WAIKART _____ ()
MR. WALTERS _____ ()
MRS. NEENAN _____ ()

SEE ME _____ ()
NOTE AND RETURN _____ ()
PREPARE REPLY _____ ()
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL _____ ()
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION _____ ()
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? _____ ()
HOLD _____ ()

REMARKS:

*What is our response
to such an argument?*

5/19/72 J. Bishop

5-17 11:37 PM

Hans J. [unclear]

62 - 46855

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)

6/16/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 7-7-72 Amb*
- Rec'd 7-7-72 Amb*
- Rec'd 6-29-72 Amb*
- Rec'd 7-26-72 Amb*
1. ~~"Juche: The Speeches and Writings of Kim Xi (Il) Sung" edited by Yuh-Sa/Li. Grossman; February, 1972; \$10.00~~ BOOKS NO LOCALITY
 2. ~~"Black Crusader: A Biography of Robert Franklin Williams" by Robert Carl Cohen. Lyle Stuart, Inc.; June, 1972; \$10.00~~ NO LOCALITY Bo
 3. ~~"Cops and Rebels: A Study in Provocation" by Paul Chevigny. Pantheon; 6/22/72; \$7.95~~ NO LOCALITY
 4. ~~"Directory--National Black Organizations." Published by AFRAM Associates, 68 East 131st Street, New York, New York; \$5.00; compiled by Professor Charles L. Sanders (Atlanta University School of Social Work) and Linda McLean, student at New York University School of Law.~~ N.Y.

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:egt *egt*
(6)

REC 16

MAILED 10

JUN 16 1972

EX-116

19 JUN 16 1972

NOTE:

Books requested for review or reference purposes by SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books Number 1 through 3 will be filed in Bureau Library; book Number 4 will be retained in Extremist Intelligence Section as ready reference.

Deleted Copy Sent *Paul G. Chevigny*
by Letter Dated *12-30-76*
Per FOIPA Request *lms: fgs*

53 JUN 27 1972
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Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

1 - Miss A. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/21/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. ^{Book} "Fedayeen" by Zeev Schiff and Raphael Rothstein. McKay; June, 1972; \$6.95.
2. ^{Book} "Karl Marx on Revolution, the Karl Marx Library, Volume I" edited and translated by Saul K. Padover. McGraw; February, 1972; paper, \$6.50

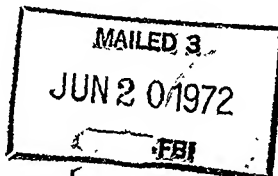
- 1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (O'Neill)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:egt
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA F. X. O'Neill, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, and it will be retained in NIS. Book #2 requested by Acting Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes; it will be filed in Bureau Library.

62-46855-1053



REC-7
EX-112

19 JUN 21 1972

57 JUN 29 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- ☐ Mr. Tolson
- ☐ Mr. Mohr
- ☐ Mr. Rosen
- ☐ Mr. Bates
- ☐ Mr. Bishop
- ☐ Mr. Callahan
- ☐ Mr. Campbell
- ☐ Mr. Casper
- ☐ Mr. Cleveland
- ☐ Mr. Conrad
- ☐ Mr. Dalbey
- ☐ Mr. Marshall
- ☐ Mr. Miller, E.S.
- ☐ Mr. Ronder
- ☐ Mr. Soyars
- ☐ Mr. Walters
- ☐ Tele. Room
- ☐ Mr. Kinley
- ☐ Mr. Armstrong
- ☐ Ms. Herwig
- ☐ Mrs. Neenan

Handwritten signatures and initials: TJS, EWS, and others.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 6/20/72

ReBullets 1/25/72, and 5/12/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Eat of Me:
I Am the Savoir" by ARNOLD KEMP. "What Black Politicians
Are Saying" By DR. NATHAN WRIGHT, SENATOR EDWARD BROOKE.
"To Die for the People" by HUEY P. NEWTON. "Garvey and
Garveyism" by AMY JACQUES GARVEY.

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Encls. 4)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

54 JUL 11 1972

JUN 27 1972



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURE

REC-38

EX-104

62-46855-1055

JUN 22 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-62,824

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BA

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/27/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/16/72 and 6/21/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of ~~"Cops~~
and ~~Rebels: A Study in Provocation"~~ by PAUL CHEVIGNY.
~~"Karl Marx on Revolution, the Karl Marx Library, Volume I"~~
by SAUL K. PADOVER.

EX-101

*2 Encls. carded by
filed in Bureau
Library. 6-29-72
A.B.*

REC-30

62-46855-1056

ENCLOSURE

JUN 29 1972

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION



5010-108

53 JUL 6 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6-26-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE
"INVESTIGATING THE FBI"
BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED BY
DOUBLEDAY AND CO., INC.
BASED ON CONFERENCE ON THE FBI
AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, OCTOBER, 1971

BOOK REVIEWS

Re Jones to Bishop memo, captioned as above, dated 6-21-72.

The 671-page manuscript of "Investigating the FBI" has been reviewed and, with few exceptions, contains essentially the same material as the Princeton Conference papers we reviewed last October. Most of the changes are in rewording and editing; however, the book contains some additional material not included in the papers.

The main additions are an Introduction by Tom Wicker of "The New York Times"; discussions by Conference participants at the end of each chapter; a panel discussion of former Justice Department officials; a chapter entitled "Why I Got Out of It," by former Agent Robert Wall; and a chapter entitled "Lessons of the Conference."

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In the chapter on civil rights, the editors explain that the original Conference paper by John Doar and Dorothy Landsberg was not available for publication. A paper by Arlie Schardt, who attended the Conference, is substituted in the book. (Bufiles contain no information on Schardt.)

Attached is a chapter-by-chapter summary of the manuscript submitted for Mr. Gray's information prior to his meeting with Norman Dorsen, Duane Lockard, and Burke Marshall, Princeton Conference co-chairmen, on June 27th. Inasmuch as a review of the Conference papers is contained in Mr. Gray's briefing book, only additions to and changes in the manuscript are noted.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Kinley

- 1 - Mrs. Neenan
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

70 MAY 18 1973
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Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

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INTRODUCTION:

By Tom Wicker

Wicker's Introduction is a diatribe against the late J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. He also includes an attack on the Nixon Administration. He concludes that Mr. Hoover's death did not obviate the need for a study of the FBI, and "no one should again have the unlimited and unexamined license over so important an agency that J. Edgar Hoover had achieved in his long and remarkable life of single-minded devotion to the FBI."

In an attack on the Nixon Administration, Wicker states:

"It was this Administration that pushed for 'preventive detention' of people who might commit crimes, and that sought the first prior restraint on newspaper publication in American history. It was this Administration's Attorney General who raised to legal doctrine the contention that anyone can be tapped and bugged without sanction if the Executive Branch thinks he may be a threat to national security, and who reduced to commonplace the government's reliance upon that most dubious of prosecutorial weapons, the conspiracy charge. It was this Administration that defended F.B.I. interrogation of a Harvard professor for opposing a Supreme Court nominee, began the practice of subpoenaing reporters' notes, and turned the F.B.I. loose to investigate critical television correspondents.

"In such an atmosphere of carelessness and callousness toward personal liberties, J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I. seemed clearly to fit; but the deeper question was whether the Director and his men had not, in fact, prepared the conditions from which that atmosphere had been bound to arise."

Much of Wicker's Introduction is simply a summary of selected derogatory points set forth in various conference papers. He refers to Robert Sherrill as undertaking "an analysis of what Sherrill calls 'the most successful job of salesmanship in the history of Western bureaucracy.'" He upholds Aryeh Neier's conclusion that "the FBI's promiscuous data dissemination practices have injured millions of people." He quotes former SA William W. Turner in an

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effort to prove the FBI's emphasis on "political intelligence" has rendered it ineffective in its crime-fighting role. He notes Walter Pincus' paper on the "Director's skill at the bureaucratic game, at public relations and perhaps the collection of dossiers in his control--kept the Bureau free of the close Congressional supervision that other agencies endure."

Wicker says the picture of the FBI emerging from the Princeton Conference was, as Mr. Hoover had feared, not a pretty one.

As Wicker sums it up, it is the picture of a law enforcement body that made domestic political surveillance in America a vast and ominous fact, that had fallen behind in the task of coping with crime--organized or otherwise--that functioned with little oversight from Congress or the Executive Branch. The FBI is pictured as an army of agents serving an "aging and autocratic Director whose social ideas had been formed early in the century and whose ideological fixations had scarcely changed since he led the raids in the Red Scare days of A. Mitchell Palmer after the First World War."

Wicker goes into detail on what he considers to be "the pattern of Executive or Congressional indulgence" relative to Director Hoover. He maintains the public was "gulled by the Bureau's incessant propaganda" and he indicates "there was little or no outcry when the Director...spoke up for Joe McCarthy, called Martin Luther King a liar, and for years singlehandedly held up Congressional passage of the consular treaty with the Soviet Union." Wicker makes snide references to movies and television portraying the FBI and to articles and books by former Director Hoover.

Wicker's suggestions for "doing something about the F.B.I." include: the Attorney General exercising real control over budget-making; the new Director being subjected to the same kind of intensive grilling other heads of agencies get; and the costs of wiretapping being measured "against the paucity of significant results."

Wicker says that, in view of the requirement for confirmation by the Senate, the President "cannot lightly name a political crony or anyone of dubious reputation or scant qualification and character to the position that--as now constituted--may be the most important in government...."

He also discusses a suggestion of conference participants for separating the functions of gathering intelligence, "whether on domestic subversives or foreign spies," from that of criminal law enforcement, and also for "separating foreign counter-espionage from domestic intelligence."

Wicker suggests consideration be given to the idea of a permanent, independent oversight body. "With that body as a precedent, even J. Edgar Hoover might find it hard to argue convincingly against the proposition that the F.B.I., too, ought to have some independent supervision from a body of capable but disinterested and public-spirited citizens; but the temporary Director, Patrick Gray, already has opposed this idea."

Wicker states: "Perhaps the best hope lies in the possibility that Mr. Nixon or the next President might appoint a blue-ribbon panel that would do an in-depth study of the whole 'national security' apparatus, and make recommendations on how best to proceed and what reforms are necessary." He thinks such a panel might well start with a perusal of the Princeton Conference proceedings. He says readers "who care... just might be able to force some necessary action."

CHAPTER 1

THE SELLING OF THE FBI

By Robert Sherrill

In this chapter, there appears to be a deliberate attempt on the part of the editors to omit references from the original papers which reflected the Bureau in a favorable light. For example, portions of the dialogue from the movies "The House on 92nd Street" and "The FBI Story" were deleted. In a reference to "The FBI" television show, Mr. Hoover's statement in testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, "I have received hundreds of letters from people saying that the Inspector (Erskine) portrays what they thought a FBI Agent would portray," was deleted.

A reference to former Attorney General John Mitchell was added, inferring that in 1971, Mitchell decided it was time to put a different twist to the FBI's crime statistics. Fred Graham of the "New York Times" is quoted as saying, "...as a result of the interpretation based upon the crime situation by Mr. Mitchell's Public Relations Staff, it has been made to appear that the FBI believes the crime rise that began under a Democratic administration almost a decade ago, is tapering off. The figures, however, show that reported crime is rising at about the same velocity as before."

In the conference discussion, Arthur Schlesinger, Professor of History, City University of New York, said, "The real problem isn't the propaganda effort on the part of the FBI, but the rate to which the Director succeeded in stopping criticism."

Burke Marshall states, "I think that we should always remember that a great deal of what is attributed to the Bureau shouldn't be attributed to the Bureau only. It's part of the whole political climate in the country, participated in by Presidents, Attorneys General, the Congress of the United States, and newspapers."

Columnist I. F. Stone commented, "The FBI's job is the investigation of crime, not indoctrination of the public. It's been engaging in brainwashing and self-glorification and this makes it difficult to control."

Sherrill responded, "That's because you read the speeches one way and people who agree with them read them another way. I don't think, if you consider most speeches FBI speakers give to schools and clubs, you could fault the general thrust of them."

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY OF THE FBI: DEMOCRACY'S DEVELOPMENT OF A SECRET POLICE

By Vern Countryman *W.J.*

The only change of any significance in this chapter is the discussion, at the close of the chapter, which was not included in the papers we received previously.

W.J.
Robert Silvers, Editor of the New York Review of Books, and a member of the Executive Council, Committee for Public Justice, asked Countryman what limits he would suggest on the functions of a Federal agency such as the FBI?

Countryman replied that in his judgment, the functions should be confined to the enforcement of criminal statutes. "The thing that most concerned me about the FBI is its compilation of political information," he stated. "This is largely, and perhaps today almost entirely, a consequence of the Federal loyalty program."

W.J.
Harry Ransom, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University, asked Countryman whether he thought the fundamental issue of the conference is not so much in defining the jurisdiction and role of the FBI, "but not doing the same for the Presidency, the Congress, and the courts, with regard to their role in controlling the FBI?"

Countryman answered: "There is no Congressional supervision of the operation at all.... The only time Congress gets an official look at the FBI is when Hoover makes his annual appearance before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, and the way members of that committee fawn over 'the great man' is pitiful. They never ask him any critical questions, so there is virtually no one in a position to control Hoover. That, I think, is the basic difficulty. The FBI does what Hoover decides it will do. It doesn't do what he decides it won't do."

CHAPTER 3

THE BUREAU BUDGET, A SOURCE OF POWER

By Walter Pincus

N.J.
This chapter conforms closely to Pincus' Conference paper. During the discussion, John Elliff quotes Ken Clawson of "The Washington Post" as saying, "The Justice Department...does not know how much money the FBI actually spends for informants. The funds are hidden in the Bureau's \$300 million plus budget, and the figure is jealously guarded." Elliff quotes Representative Rooney as having said, "The FBI informant fund is the same as the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, which is \$3.7 million for informants."

Elliff discusses the practice of assigning FBI Agents to the House Appropriations Committee, pointing out that former Attorney General Francis Biddle strongly opposed such a policy.

Pincus comments: "Any committee can put together its own staff and in many ways do a much better job than the Bureau is capable of doing." He adds, "It is impossible to beat the Bureau. Nobody has really been willing to make the fight. If you want to go after the Bureau, you're not going to get anybody to talk to you about the Bureau. You've got to find out yourself."

CHAPTER 4

THE INSIDE STORY: AN AGENT'S DILEMMAS

By William W. Turner

Chapters Four and Five are based on Turner's paper "An Insider's View of the FBI."

The only change of significance in Chapter Four is the discussion by a panel of former Agents, at the close of the chapter, not included in papers received previously.

Blair Clark, Committee for Public Justice executive council member, asked the ex-Agents about their Bureau experiences. Former SA Robert Wall replied that his assignment to internal security matters consisted chiefly of covering demonstrations on the reasoning that the Communist Party was attempting to infiltrate the group involved; however, agents began to realize the communist menace was not as bad as Mr. Hoover said. Actually, Wall stated, the Bureau had a "bias" that anyone against "American war policy" was "bad" and had to be "watched."

Former SA John Shaw commented that the Bureau was unable to take criticism, and any Agent who voiced a need for change was "marked for administrative difficulties."

In reply to Clark's question as to whether "petty bureaucratic routine" had frustrated investigative work, Turner replied that the Bureau had looked the other way with regard to organized crime.

Roger Wilkins asked about possibilities for change under a new director. Turner replied that if President Nixon appointed a new Director, it might unhappily be a former FBI executive such as Cartha DeLoach. Turner indicated preference for someone who had not been an associate of Hoover. He said that to "Hoover's vast credit" the Bureau is "self-functioning," and with a man of the "right philosophy" setting policy, change could be rapid.

In reply to a question by Richard Wright, an official of the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, involving improving the FBI, Shaw replied that the Bureau's expanded duties have created problems as to what areas to emphasize, so that civil rights violations, for example, will not be ignored at the expense of minor violations.

CHAPTER 5

THE FBI AND OTHER POLICE FORCES

By William W. Turner

(Continuation of Turner's paper "An Insider's View of the FBI," from which Chapter 4 is also taken)

The only significant change is the discussion at the close of the chapter not included in the papers we received previously.

James Vorenberg requested comment on FBI cooperation with local police. Terrell Glenn, former U. S. Attorney in South Carolina, stated there was too much FBI cooperation with police, particularly in civil rights, where too close FBI-police relations made it difficult to impartially investigate police brutality.

Andrew Young, former Southern Christian Leadership Conference official, agreed with Glenn's observations.

In reply to Vorenberg's query about FBI dealings with police officials in major cities, Vincent Broderick, former New York City Police Commissioner, stated this is a one-way street, the FBI getting most benefit from police cooperation. He did not feel FBI training of local officers is effective because of differences between FBI responsibilities and those of local police.

James Ahern, former New Haven Police Commissioner, agreed the FBI has no feel for local police problems and cannot provide valid training.

Vorenberg asked where police look for setting of standards--the FBI or the IACP? Ahern commented that neither was setting standards; not the IACP, because of its "low" calibre membership. Ahern stated standards must be set on a model basis, with enlightened police leaders providing guidance for other agencies. He said the FBI should "stay out of" training and setting standards for local police.

Vincent Broderick suggested expanding cooperation among police departments, and, in some areas, nationalizing policing effort. He indicated Mr. Hoover's anti-national police position is "19th century talk." He continued that such cooperative efforts couldn't be through the FBI because of its limited law enforcement powers.

Ahern discussed FBI crime statistics, questioning their validity. Vorenberg felt the FBI's role in statistics is "mixed," and that the FBI has brought order in reporting of figures, but is misleading in its own use of the figures.

Adam Yarmolinsky, Harvard University law professor, discussed control of the central computerized data bank as vital to the national role in police work. Vorenberg felt the FBI should not control the computer, but rather some independent agency.

Aryeh Neier, ACLU official, commented the FBI has been guilty of "promiscuous dissemination" of data and felt severe controls should be imposed on this practice.

John Doar expressed concern about the other panelists' "centralist syndrome." He believes police functions should be further decentralized, suggesting the FBI instead of having New York City Agents at one address, assign them to Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens, and have them live in those areas as well.

Vorenberg expressed doubts of more centralization, noting the FBI already has enormous control over police agencies in the country through NCIC, influence over availability of LEAA funds, etc.

CHAPTER 6

ORGANIZED CRIME: THE STRANGE RELUCTANCE

By Fred J. Cook *F.J.*

This chapter closely follows Cook's Conference paper. The only addition is a discussion at the end of the chapter.

In response to Cook's allegation that the FBI was slow to investigate organized crime because of its influence in Congress, William Hundley, former chief of the Organized Crime Section of the Department of Justice during the Kennedy Administration, stated: "In some political prosecutions that I was personally involved in, the Bureau, although they would investigate, was very sensitive to the consequences. You really have to understand the Bureau's operation. If you're investigating a Congressman or a judge, the Agents, because of the internal workings of the FBI, are much more conscious than they are when they're investigating a top Communist. Criticism from the Hill on some slight mistake that an Agent might make, whether the criticism is justified or not, may, in that type of case, result in the transfer of the Agent....

"But there was always a feeling in the Department, when I was there, that if you had to investigate a political figure, you always tried to get the Internal Revenue Service in the case somehow. We didn't want to put a lot of Agents we liked on the spot."

Hundley continued: "When the Bureau realized that Robert Kennedy was going to take office, and that he had these strong feelings about a more effective Federal effort in the field of organized crime, it was simply a case of amplifying the number of bugs (on organized crime figures). I always thought it was somewhat similar to the situation John Doar had down in Mississippi. It was a little late in coming. But when it came, it came en masse."

CHAPTER 7

CIVIL RIGHTS: TOO MUCH TOO LATE

By Arlie Schardt

The original Conference paper on Civil Rights prepared by John Doar and Dorothy Landsburg described the FBI's work in the early 60's in the civil rights field as "superficial" and narrowly defined; however, after 1964 (because of Klan resurgence, murder of three civil rights workers, etc.) the FBI's performance greatly improved, and thereafter was most effective. Doar strongly defended use of informants in such investigations.

The chapter in the book dealing with civil rights was written by Arlie Schardt, a former reporter for "Time" and currently legislative representative of the American Civil Liberties Union in Washington, D. C. (The notation is made that Doar's Conference paper was not available for publication in the book and that Schardt had been asked to prepare this chapter.)

Schardt is much more critical than Doar of FBI activities, and appears to be biased against Mr. Hoover and the FBI. He cites Mr. Hoover's preoccupation with possible communist infiltration of civil rights groups, in contrast to his apparent approval of white Citizens Councils in the South, as hindering civil rights investigations. He states that during the early 1960's, FBI Agents merely "took notes" during civil rights violations instead of taking action.

Schardt says reasons for FBI reluctance to properly investigate civil rights violations include: fear of alienating powerful Southern Congressmen; desire to investigate cases resulting in more convictions; and fear of offending local police.

Schardt is critical of Mr. Hoover's attitude toward hiring minority group members as FBI Agents, claiming that there have been very few in the past. Mention is also made of Mr. Hoover's remark that Martin Luther King was a notorious liar and Schardt implies Hoover "blackmailed" King by threatening to expose details of his alleged immorality. He claims that FBI Agents were more eager to investigate picketing by civil rights workers than in investigating police brutality against Negroes.

Schardt's chapter also deals with treatment of Mexican-Americans, particularly in Texas, where they were used as farm laborers. He stated that when FBI Agents interviewed these workers in connection with police brutality against them, the Agents were more interested in political views and previous arrests of the workers than in the charges of brutality.

Schardt is critical of the Bureau's treatment of black militants, implying that there were racial undertones in FBI's investigation of groups such as the Black Panthers; he claims the FBI is not sensitive to minorities and their frustrations.

Schardt admits that FBI solutions of the worst civil rights crimes of the mid-60's came about only through use of informers; but he questions the "efficacy" of such tactics. For example, he mentions the case in 1968 in which he claims Klan terrorists were lured into a bombing attempt by informers with the result that one of the would-be bombers was killed by police. Schardt states there was a sharp debate at the Princeton conference regarding the use of informants, with some claiming that informers should be strictly controlled and others that there should be no use of informants on the ground that they were used mainly for the "illegal purpose of political surveillance."

In conclusion, Schardt states that the FBI's civil rights performance has been "vacillating," and that much suffering and violence would have been averted had the FBI taken earlier measures. Suggestions for improvement include: hiring more minority group Agents, separate teams of Agents to make civil rights arrests while others perform normal investigative work, and making communities liable for damages in police brutality cases.

CHAPTER 8

APPRAISAL BY FORMER JUSTICE OFFICIALS

Chapter eight is a verbatim discussion by a panel of former officials of the Department of Justice. This material was not included among the papers previously reviewed. William Hundley, William Bittman, Robert Owen, and Roger Wilkins give their individual appraisals of the FBI and their relationship with it.

Hundley is both complimentary and critical. He indicates Agents were most helpful while he was in the Internal Security Section. He says that in organized crime there was no program, but after the Appalachin meeting there was some activity in the FBI. He speaks disparagingly of the top hoodlum program but states: "As we developed an organized crime program under Kennedy, the relationship with the agents became excellent. But Bureau policy in the field of organized crime was, at least in the beginning, very difficult. The top agents were still in the internal security field."

Hundley says the Bureau would not play the task force game and that others constantly told him the Bureau's policy was a one-way street. "They would take, but were very reluctant to give." Hundley characterizes the Bureau as "one of the most effective law enforcement agencies we have."

Bittman says there is an unequivocal need for an agency such as the FBI because of the mobility of crime. He is generally complimentary to the FBI and includes statements as to the efficiency of the agency, accuracy of reports, and Agents' refusal to go beyond their jurisdiction. Bittman says the major dispute he has had with the FBI is over the Bureau's refusal to get into an investigation when another government or local agency is involved. "When they (the Bureau) want to do something," he says, "they can do a fantastic job."

Robert Owen discusses the fact that he came into the Civil Rights Division shortly after it was set up. Early cases, he says, were not prepared by the Bureau. "They were prepared by Department of Justice attorneys." He discusses one early case and concludes, "The Bureau did, in fact, send fifteen agents to Hattiesburg to interview these people, but only after we had located the names." After 1964, Owen says, the FBI did a superb job, particularly in Mississippi and the southern part of Louisiana.

Roger Wilkins says his criticisms of the FBI are not solely the fault of the Bureau, but also the fault of the President and the Attorney General. Wilkins is critical of the small number of black Agents, because of which, he says the Bureau was really "in no position to collect" information relative to what blacks thought. He concluded that in the areas in which he dealt with the Bureau, it had a very limited capacity to do what it was assigned to do.

CHAPTER 9

DISSEMINATION OF DEROGATORY INFORMATION: A WEAPON AGAINST CRIME OR PART OF THE PROBLEM

By Aryeh Neier

The content of this chapter is essentially unchanged from the Conference paper presented by Neier. The editors note that since Neier's paper was presented at the Conference along with John Elliff's paper, discussion is included in Chapter 11 which is based on Elliff's paper.

CHAPTER 10

THE FBI AS A POLITICAL FORCE

By Thomas I. Emerson *M.J.*

1/11/68: X 1. 1. 111
The only change of significance in this chapter is the discussion at the close of the chapter not included in papers received previously.

Walter Pincus commented that Mr. Hoover and the FBI had become a "political police force." He stated that Presidents, Attorneys General, and Congress had permitted Hoover to reach this unique position and had "left him alone" probably out of fear that Hoover would pass around damaging information about those who attacked him. Pincus felt that to prevent such political police forces in the future, we must have Attorneys General who "will take control."

Pincus mentions that all of Hoover's top officials in his "powerful bureaucracy" have had long FBI service and that there is no "outside air" in the agency; Pincus asserts we need some "fresh air" in the FBI.

CHAPTER 11

SCOPE AND BASIS OF FBI DATA COLLECTION

By John Elliff

In a Conference discussion, Aryeh Neier stated that the FBI is no longer disseminating information to banks concerning an individual's criminal record. Neier commented, "What banks do to check employment records in satisfaction of Federal statutes should not be facilitated by a law enforcement agency." He said the FBI is becoming a national credit bureau.

Thomas Emerson, concerned about the power of the President to collect general political intelligence, stated that when Congress gives the FBI certain powers in very specific statutes it does not extend them.

Arthur Schlesinger raised the question whether the President has the authority to ask the FBI to look into the activities of a certain group without having an existing statute authorizing the FBI to conduct such an investigation.

Commenting on the dissemination of information to Congress and other groups, former Agent Robert Wall stated: "The Internal Security Squad of the Bureau's Washington Field Office regularly disseminates letterhead memoranda to the House un-American Activities Committee. These reports are the basis for their investigations of so-called radicals."

Former Agent John Shaw said: "It is probably the chief responsibility of the Internal Security Section of the FBI to disseminate information to other agencies. Most of the internal security cases do not lead to prosecution. There are many investigations that are conducted for intelligence purposes only. The whole purpose of the investigation is preparation of the letterhead memorandum and a wide dissemination of it."

CHAPTER 12

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

By ~~Victor~~ Navasky and ~~Nathan~~ Lewin

During the discussion, Elliff referred to the Media documents and stated that it appeared to him that wiretaps reported all kinds of irrelevant data.

Navasky questioned the use of wiretapping and commented that the criteria used to permit wiretapping is not clearly defined. He said former Agent Bill Turner stated that when he was an Agent, he conducted several unauthorized electronic surveillances. Navasky was especially concerned with how many wiretaps are set up by Government and local agencies which were definitely influenced by the FBI.

William Bittman commented that one of the major problems with wiretapping is the fact that many taps have resulted from decisions by the Executive Branch and there is no external auditing body governing the Executive Branch.

Navasky attacks the theory which gives the President authority to tap and bug without a warrant if national security is involved. He states that he does not think the Government should be allowed to listen in on international espionage matters since the Executive Branch has interpreted the use of wiretapping in national security matters for their own use.

Mr. Lewin states, "I am in favor of meaningful judicial oversight of wiretapping and electronic surveillance--in other words, based on a warrant for a limited period of time. But I am afraid that as the act is construed by the present administration, far too many cases are excluded from its reach by the national security exception."

CHAPTER 13

POLITICAL INFORMERS

by Frank Donner *1.7*

The only change of any significance in this chapter is the discussion, which is not included in the papers we received previously.

Donner was asked to explain what he means by the use of the word "political." Donner said he means that the FBI uses its intelligence information to influence opinion-formation about politics. As an example, he cited Mr. Hoover's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee on November 27, 1970, concerning the Berrigan brothers. He called this an attempt by Mr. Hoover to build his own power and to affect opinion in a wholly illegitimate way, in conflict with the rights of the Harrisburg defendants.

John Elliff pointed out that Donner has strongly suggested that the FBI is fundamentally dependent and autonomous in its operations, but that the FBI's basic intelligence assignments which require informers, in fact, are not instigated by the FBI, but by the Attorneys General and by Presidents. Donner's reply is in the form of a question: "What policy decision justifies infiltrating Earth Day demonstrations?"

Frank Carrington, Executive Director, Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, pointed out that within ten days of the bombing of buses in Pontiac, Michigan, the FBI had that case solved because of an informant in the Ku Klux Klan, and that he (Carrington) felt that is a good example of what good effects so-called political surveillance can have. He further indicated he felt this was the only way bombings were going to be solved.

Vern Countryman said he felt if the only way to detect a bombing is to have the FBI infiltrate political organizations, he would rather the bombing go undetected, no matter whether somebody was killed or not.

Carrington said he was sure the family of the victim would not agree. Countryman did not feel that was any reason to repeal the Fourth and Fifth Amendments.

Chapter 14

Why I Got Out Of It

By Robert Wall

This chapter was not included in the Conference papers we received originally. Wall apparently was asked to prepare it especially for the book.

There is nothing new in the chapter that Wall has not already said in interviews and articles. He cites the same criticisms of the Bureau concerning investigations and surveillances of civil rights demonstrations, New Left activities, and antiwar demonstrations.

Wall states that toward the end of his short "career" as an Agent, "I had begun to loathe myself for doing what I was doing. I had become sorely disillusioned by my work. I could no longer accept the platitudes and rationalizations offered by FBI directives and policy pronouncements."

Wall said that during his first two years in the FBI he worked on criminal and applicant-type investigations, but it was not until he was assigned to internal security work in the Washington Field Office that "I began to have my first serious doubts about the integrity of the organization, its motives, and its goals."

Wall concluded the chapter by telling of an incident at a Buffalo, New York, antiwar rally in May, 1971. He said he saw an FBI Agent observing the rally and approached him and asked, "What do you think about this?"

The Agent replied, "You know we're not paid to think."

CHAPTER 15

THE BRITISH ANALOGY

By C. H. Rolph 11

This chapter, based on the Conference paper "Unlawful Scrutiny" presented by Rolph, is reprinted almost verbatim.

In the conference discussion, Rolph stated that "there is nothing in Great Britain that will compare with the millions of dossiers one hears about in this country. There's no law against compilation of such information and I don't think, myself, that there should be."

Vorenberg stated, "It strikes me there really isn't any reason built into the structure of the politics in the two countries why we should have ended up with the kind of agency the FBI has turned out to be. It really is more a question of bad luck, of having had somebody who has survived so many administrations and drawn so much power to himself... I don't think that one has to assume that this is the only kind of FBI that one can live with."

Rolph responded, "I find it difficult to accept the idea that the possession of an FBI is due to bad luck. I think it might be near the truth to say that it's due to a mixture of inherent romanticisms and boredom in a vast developing country."

CHAPTER 16

THE FBI AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

By Thomas I. Emerson .

There appears to have been a deliberate effort on the part of the editors to slant material in this chapter against the FBI. Several instances are noted where word changes and deletions cast the Bureau in an unfavorable light.

For example, "The building of the Bureau into a fiercely independent...professional organization" from the Conference papers becomes "The building of the Bureau into a smugly independent...professional organization."

In another statement, the original version of the paper says Mr. Hoover's pronouncements are "...intended to move government officials and the general public toward courses of action favored by the Bureau." In the new version, Mr. Hoover's pronouncements "...are intended to arouse government and public hostility against political groups disfavored by the Bureau."

In another instance, a paragraph has been rewritten to read: "These undoubtedly do not cover all operations of the FBI that go beyond the bounds of the Constitutional limitations."

The following conclusions not in the original paper have been added: Summed up, the judicial system could do far more than it now does to protect "against infringements of the Bill of Rights by the FBI and other police agencies." The courts "have failed to adapt the ancient principles to the new conditions." "Particularly, they have failed to apply constitutional guarantees to the civil liberties threats that are justified in the name of 'National Security.'"

"The government is so obsessed with its law and order function, so ridden with bureaucratic loyalties, so vulnerable to its own investigators, that it cannot be trusted to curb its police force.

"The way must be shown by independent forces in the community who represent the long-range aspirations of the society and are less committed to the immediate fortunes of the administration in power."

In the discussion that followed presentation of the paper, Victor Navasky asks Emerson how much of the ideology that "...you identify, such as the equation of national security with the traditional way of American life, do you feel is conscious and emanates from the top and trickles down..." and "how much is built into the mission of the FBI and into the systems...?"

Emerson says both. He says Mr. Hoover was brought up at the time of the "Red Scares" and became imbued with a messianic anti-communist philosophy which has permeated the Bureau. He contends that, on the other hand, "Any bureaucracy tends to develop in the direction it is originally set."

Richard Wright questions Emerson, and defends the FBI. He sees the FBI as viewing itself "as protecting the democratic decision-making processes for the rest of us." He thinks the FBI and the government in general have the duty to see that the radicals don't get away with the process of intimidating other citizens. He deplores the revolutionary attempt to effect change in this country.

Chapter 17

LESSONS OF THE CONFERENCE

By Pat ~~Watters~~ and ~~Stephen Gillers~~ *H. J.*
W. J.

Watters and Gillers state that the goal of the conference was not to reach a consensus or formulate resolutions. However, in editing the conference papers and discussion, there were certain recurring themes:

--Is the FBI's performance in law enforcement as efficient and effective as the public interest demands?

--How secret are Bureau operations and policy formulation, and to what extent are they subject to public control?

--To what extent do the Bureau's activities threaten the civil rights and liberties of Americans?

Watters and Gillers conclude that "the most important single step which should be taken to safeguard the Bill of Rights is to limit the statutory authority of the FBI." They state that the Bureau should only investigate those Federal laws over which it has been given jurisdiction; that a supplemental agency outside the FBI should have responsibility to investigate espionage and subversive activities; and that there should be further study of the FBI responsibilities in the loyalty-security area.

They further state that Bureau policies and budgets should be followed by the Attorney General and Congress to insure that the Bureau does not overstep its boundaries. They suggest that a Board of Overseers be composed of business and private persons with power to review Bureau policymaking, and that a Bureau ombudsman be established with the power to respond to individual citizens' claims of abuse or denial of rights.

"Dissemination of derogatory information about individuals should generally be limited to the fact of conviction and not mere arrest," they state, and citizens "should have a right to see and challenge any information the FBI has accumulated about them."

The authors state that the FBI director should be prohibited from propagating a political ideology in books and articles. They also say the FBI has used statistics to prove extraordinary success and to influence Congressional budgetary decisions. They suggest that the Bureau show less concern for its image and a great deal more concern for the rights of the Special Agent.

The writers conclude that "the American people need more information about the FBI." They urge that legislative representatives consider a national commission of inquiry that would answer many of the questions concerning the Bureau. They comment that after fifty years, the FBI has not had a thorough review, and suggest that freedom and good government require such a review in a democracy.

"The question of who watches the watchers will always test a democracy's commitment to freedom," Watters and Gillers conclude, but "the nation has so far answered it by looking the other way."

TJB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) P

DATE: 6/28/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS -
BOOK REVIEW

Re Detroit letter dated 3/15/72.

Efforts to locate material requested at local, logical outlets continues to be negative. Bureau requested to advise Detroit if still interested in obtaining same. UACB, Detroit will continue efforts to secure requested material.

② - Bureau /C, 720 DB-
2 - Detroit Amb.
JWB:caw
(4)

EX-104
REC-30

62-46855-

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JUN 30 1972

RESEARCH SECTION



JUL 10 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

"DICK GREGORY'S POLITICAL
PRIMER" BY RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY
EDITED BY JAMES R. MC GRAW
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/5/72

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. T. FitzPatrick

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Harper and Row. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS: Book's author, Dick Gregory, aged 39, is antiestablishment black racist comedian and protester from Chicago, Illinois. Editor James R. McGraw, aged 36, is white Methodist clergyman and civil rights activist from New York.

This "primer" is a biased, consistently antiestablishment, analysis and critique of the current political apparatus in the U. S. with some recommendations for alternatives. Using historical perspectives, humorous rhetoric, and frequently overstated observations, author Gregory criticizes Government leaders, Federal intelligence-gathering agencies, Congress, the Vice President, the two-party system and other facets of politics.

Once he feels he has proved the inadequacy and corruption of the current and traditional political mechanism, he implies a new third party is necessary and sets forth his extreme view of desired qualifications in a political candidate. He then lists numerous persons in extremist, antiwar, protest and civil rights fields who meet his qualifications.

His criticism of FBI includes unfounded allegations of extensive uncontrolled wiretapping and surveillance, ridiculous implications of FBI usage of informants to set up "political killings," and unjust accusations of overconcern for internal security matters and property destruction rather than narcotics matters and loss of young lives through narcotics use.

The author's inconsistencies, generalizations, and extremes prevalent in book tend to overshadow any valid and constructive recommendations, observations and conclusions he promotes, thereby negating his entire effort.

ACTION: For information.

62-46855 (Book Review File)

TF:pr/11mclm(9)

JUN 23 1972
DETAILS PAGE TWO

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b7C

UNRECORDED COPY
100-446000-1059

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files

Richard Claxton Gregory: Bureau files reveal Gregory is Negro male, [] graduate of Southern Illinois University, who currently resides in Chicago, Illinois, with wife and several children.

b6
b7c

He first achieved national recognition at Chicago's Playboy Club in 1960 as political satirist. By 1964 he had injected himself in, or associated with, all major civil rights movements and activities. He toured Moscow, Russia, 6/64 in connection with attending "World Peace Mission," failed in bid to visit North Vietnam in 1966, and in 12/71 visited Chinese Communist Embassy in Paris, France, and attempted contact with North Vietnamese Peace Talk delegation.

He was unsuccessful candidate for offices of Mayor of Chicago and President of U. S. in 1967 and 1968 respectively. An avowed supporter of Black Panther Party, he has also associated with, and been sympathetic towards, known communists, the North Vietnamese and revolutionary New Left activists. Gregory is frequent participant and spokesman at antidraft and anti-Vietnam demonstrations and periodically initiates well-publicized "fasts" in connection therewith.

His protest activities have frequently resulted in his arrest throughout the country, primarily on disorderly conduct-type charges.

Although employed primarily as nightclub entertainer, he regularly appears on university campuses as guest lecturer. His rhetoric is inflammatory against U. S. Government, Government officials, FBI and police.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

Although holding no membership in extremist organizations, he is highly controversial black racist, always critical of treatment of blacks in this country. Recently he predicted imminent overthrow of U. S. Government by CIA and establishment of dictatorship.

James R. McGraw: Bureau files indicate James R. McGraw apparently identical to Reverend James Robert McGraw, white male, [redacted] an ordained United Methodist clergyman. McGraw reportedly received Bachelor of Arts degree from Northwestern University (1958) and is graduate of Yale University Divinity School. His last known residence was in New York, New York, where he edited the "Renewal" magazine, a Methodist Church publication.

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Left Conn.
Since early 1960's McGraw has been active in civil rights activities and demonstrations throughout U. S., being arrested on several occasions in connection therewith. He has been known to associate with New York Communist Party members.

McGraw is advocate of nonviolence and urges establishment of strong third party in U. S. politics.

He has edited previous books by Gregory.

Book Review

"Dick Gregory's Political Primer" is a sometimes humorous, sometimes preposterous, sometimes accurate but most often sardonic, prejudicial and antiestablishment analysis of the entire U. S. political scene.

His sweeping criticisms span a wide political range and include historical prospectives and his current views regarding the two-party system, primaries, party platforms, patronage and "spoils," political financing and "machine" politics.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
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Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
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62-46855

The Supreme Court, the Vice-Presidency, and Congressional lawmaking and committee assignment procedures also receive his scrutiny. He devotes some of his most severe remarks to broad unsubstantiated criticisms of Federal intelligence-gathering organizations, especially the FBI and CIA.

Throughout the book the reader readily recognizes two distinct writing styles. One is written in a serious and orderly vein utilized to provide a somewhat scholarly background buildup for the second style, which consists of Gregory's caustic and humorous comments and observations. The former style may be attributable to Editor McGraw's influence.

At the conclusion of each chapter, Gregory sets forth cleverly manipulated and frequently witty questions, the answers to which are obvious and, of course, in line with the "lesson" he has attempted to "teach" in preceding pages.

Many of the author's inferences and statements are exaggerated, unfounded or overemphasized. In one of his anti-Vietnam arguments, for example, he details how protection of our rice-growing interests in the Southern U. S. is a main basis for our continued defoliation program and war in Vietnam. In another section discussing possible future food shortages, he states the Russians have diverted space program funds toward increasing their naval fleet as this fleet would primarily "be necessary for Russia to feed the world in the event of a serious famine crisis." (Favorable comments towards Russia and communism are interspersed throughout the book.)

Gregory, a self-admitted vegetarian, spends considerable verbiage criticizing Government production, quality control, and inspection programs regarding food.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
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Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
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62-46855

He opines that when the American people "learn to eat properly," profound changes will then accordingly be effected in the Nation's political and social system.

He speaks very favorably of the Congressional Black Caucus, implies a third party is necessary, and notes his vision of a political candidate would be the antithesis of present standards and qualifications (i.e., good military combat record, extensive educational background, successful in business and/or prominent employment or profession.) He would seek and support candidates with "scars" and "convictions" in the "human rights" struggle who have been "writers" of laws and history and represent the consumer and unemployed.

Among suitable candidates he suggests are protester and movie actress Jane Fonda, Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton, Southern Christian Leadership Conference President Dr. Ralph Abernathy, and antiwar leader Father Daniel Berrigan.

Further discussing candidates, he constructs a weak analogy between the political record and accomplishments of Huey Long of Louisiana and Huey P. Newton, who was born in Louisiana. He praises the late Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., as being an exemplary black politician, appearing thereby to completely contradict his stand in previously condemning numerous Congressional and Government figures for their lack of morals.

A review of this work would not be complete without citing examples of some of Gregory's biting wit, for example:

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

"So the President's role is both traditional and greatly expanded. He lights the White House tree every Christmas and ignites rice crops in Vietnam."

"Any time a black man in America can owe the telephone company twelve thousand dollars and they don't shut the phone off, you know that phone is tapped."

"Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men? The Shadow Congress knows." (referring to blacks in Congress)

The frequent inconsistencies, exaggerations, extremes and generalizations Gregory displays in this volume impress the reader as overriding and smothering any valid and constructive recommendations, observations and conclusions he attempts to convey, thereby negating his entire effort.

Mention of the FBI

Page 20. On this and previous pages, Gregory prints excerpts from George Washington's Farewell Address, highlighting Washington's comments about perils of "despotism" and "ruins of public liberty." Gregory then makes comment "The CIA, the FBI and the Pentagon were all yet to appear..." when Washington made his remarks, implying that activities of these establishments exemplify these perils.

Page 264. Gregory has been discussing alleged monopoly on national food production in the State of California. He comments, "The FBI, the CIA, and the military are all engaged in wiretapping and other forms of snooping, when they should be looking at where food is produced in the United States."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

Pages 277-296. Gregory devotes "Lesson Fifteen," an entire chapter, to "Citizen Surveillance" wherein he is severely critical of FBI, CIA, and the military for alleged extensive wiretapping, "bugging" and surveillance.

He mentions attack on FBI by U. S. Representative Hale Boggs (Democrat - Louisiana) 4/6/72 alleging Congressional members are surveilled regularly; allegations by U. S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie (Democrat - Maine) condemning FBI surveillance of Earth Day rally 4/22/70 at Washington, D. C.; and comments on "Life" magazine article, 4/9/71 issue, which portrayed former Director Hoover as "emperor of the FBI." (Congressman Boggs' allegations are absurd and without foundation. FBI surveillance of Earth Day rally was due to association therewith of several revolutionary activists of interest to Bureau and therefore related potential for civil unrest.)

Gregory insists that government-controlled terror and assassinations portrayed in recent foreign movie entitled "Z" are analogous to recent U. S. History, noting suspicious circumstances surrounding deaths of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, assassinated black nationalist Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King, Jr. He insinuates these deaths were probably result of CIA actions; however, tone of comments indicates FBI and military intelligence have the capability also...

He goes further to imply that recent U. S. Capitol bombing was probably staged by Government intelligence agency, and that FBI has used informants to "tape" comments of U. S. Representative John Dowdy

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

(Democrat - Texas) and to set up killing of "political enemies" such as Negro Larry Ward, killed by police during attempted bombing in Seattle, Washington. (The Attorney General authorized monitoring and recording of conversations between Nathan Cohen, Baltimore, Maryland, attorney and businessman, and Congressman Dowdy. Based on this authority, Bureau equipped Cohen with body recorder, with Cohen's prior written permission. Congressman Dowdy was convicted 12/30/71 on bribery, perjury and conspiracy charges and recordings obtained by Cohen were used during trial. Allegations regarding FBI "political" killings are ridiculous.)

He comments, "The FBI has grown so powerful and independent under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover that it can tap the phones, bug the hotel rooms, and otherwise watch the private actions of priests, nuns, ministers, lawyers, college professors, civil rights workers, doctors, Government officials, etc., without any curb on its activities." As a result he concludes, "So citizens must begin to conduct their own surveillance of the FBI." (It is noted all Bureau technical surveillances are authorized by court order or by the Attorney General, in writing.)

He points out that FBI "has become totally hung up" on "internal security" noting that half of current Top Ten Fugitive List members are wanted for "so-called left-wing radical political activity." He emphasizes that "not one dope pusher, not one dope smuggler, not one person involved in illicit traffic of narcotics" is on list.

In his closing comments in this regard, he states FBI is more concerned with property destruction than loss of young lives through narcotics usage. He fails to make any mention of Bureau having no specific jurisdiction in narcotics matters.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
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62-46855

Page 323. Pages 320-326 consist of a satiric antiestablishment "Glossary" composed by Gregory. Included is the entry:

"FBI
Federal Bureau of Investigation: seen on
national television on Sunday evenings on
ABC. The Bureau was originally formed to
provide a lifetime job for Director J. Edgar
Hoover."

EM

~~7~~

DDK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : *RCK* SAC, WFO (62-0)

DATE: 7/3/72

ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/12/72 authorizing the purchase of enclosed book.

Book written by C. L. R. James

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "A History of Pan-African Revolt," by C. L. R. JAMES.

Author

No locality

Lu

*1 Encl. carded by and filed in Bureau Library. 62-46855-1060
7-5-72 AMB.*

REC-17

EX-117

JUL 5 1972

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ENCLOSURE

2- Bureau (Enc. 1)
1- WFO

RESEARCH SECTION

2012 216



8 JUL 1972
(3)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 7/5/72

FROM

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBullets 11/19/71, 4/27/72, 6/16/72,
and 6/21/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of
"Papers on the War" by DANIEL ELLSBERG, "A Time to Speak,
A Time to Act" by JULIAN BOND, "Juché: The Speeches and
Writings of Kim Xi (II) Sung" YUN-SA LI, "Black Crusader:
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BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. *Back* "No Name in the Street" by James Baldwin.
Dial Press; 1972; \$5.95
2. *Back* "Black Religion and Black Radicalism" by
Gayraud S. Wilmore. Doubleday; 8-18-72;
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1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (route through for review)
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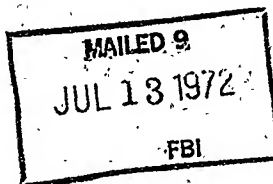
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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
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SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

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SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
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ReBulets 5/12/72 and 7/14/72.

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"No Name in the Street" by James Baldwin.

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